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ABSTRACT

This is the fifth in a series of statistical reports about the social and economic conditions of the black population in the United States. Included here are the most current data available on selected areas of major interest. The majority of the statistics in this report are from the Bureau of the Census, but some are from other government and private agencies. The 1970 data from the Census Bureau are from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing and Current Population Surveys. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the low-income level, using the poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. This index centers around the Department of Agriculture's Economy Food Plan and reflects the differing consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition, sex and age of the family head, and farm-nonfarm residence. The low-income cutoffs for farm families have been set at 85 percent of the nonfarm levels. These cutoffs are updated every year to reflect the changes in the Consumer Price Index. Data for standard metropolitan statistical areas, except where noted, are defined as of 1960. The standard Census definition is used for the four regions within the country. (Author/JM)

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Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 42

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The Social and Economic Status of the Black Population in the United States, 1971

SPECIAL STUDIES

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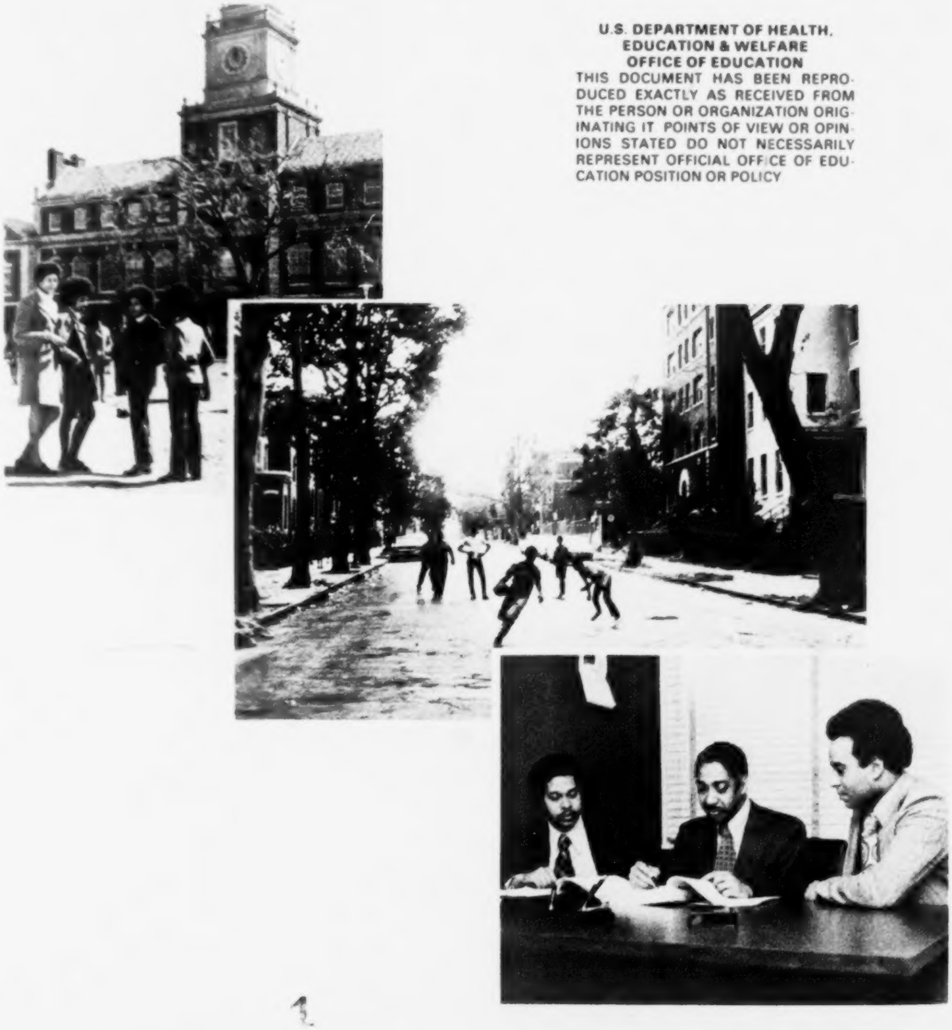

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PREFACE

This report was prepared by Nampeo D. R. McKenney, Population Division, with the assistance of Olga V. Fonville, Virginia H. Williams, and Patricia A. Johnson.

Sandra L. Parker and Camilla A. Brooks, Statistical Methods Division, supervised the statistical review of the report. Clerical assistance was provided by Mary B. Williams, Population Division, and editorial assistance by Helen Bonkoski, Publications Services Division, and Louise Douglas, Population Division.

Special acknowledgment is due the staff members of the Bureau of the Census who provided critical comments and review.

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NOTES

The majority of the statistics in this report are from the Bureau of the Census, but some are from other government and private agencies. Specific sources for statistics are given in the section "References for Selected Tables." Unless otherwise noted, the data are from the Current Population Survey.

The 1970 data from the Census Bureau are from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing and Current Population Surveys (CPS). The 1970 census figures in this report for the same items may vary slightly in different tables because they are derived from different tabulations.

Data from the March 1972 Current Population Survey shown in the tables on income (and poverty) and family composition (tables 16, 19, 25-28 and 78) are tied in with figures using 1970 census-based population controls. As such they are not always comparable to figures for earlier years. Specific instances in the tables are footnoted accordingly. For a fuller discussion of the changes in the 1972 Current Population Survey see "Revisions in Current Population Survey," Employment and Earnings, Vol. 18, No. 8, and forthcoming Current Population Reports--Series P-60 reports on Income and Low Income and Series P-20 report on Households and Families.

In this report, the term "Negro and other races" describes persons of all races other than white. In both text and tables the term "Black" or "Negro" is used only when the relevant data are available exclusively for Negroes. The term "Negro and other races" is used whenever data for blacks alone are not available over the period of time shown. Generally, statistics for the national population of Negro and other races reflect the condition of the black population, since about 90 percent of the population of Negro and other races is black.

Data on income covers money income only, received from such sources as wages or salaries, net income from self-employment, Social Security, dividends, interests, public assistance and welfare, unemployment compensation, government pensions, veterans payments, etc. Nonmoney incomes such as food stamps, surplus food, and rent-free housing are not included. For a more detailed explanation, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 80.

Poverty index--Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the low-income level, using the poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. This index centers around the Department of Agriculture's Economy Food Plan and reflects the differing consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition, sex and age of the family head, and farm-nonfarm residence. The low-income cutoffs for farm families have been set at 85 percent of the nonfarm levels. These cutoffs are updated every year to reflect the changes in the Consumer Price Index. The

NOTES--Continued

poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four was $4,137 in 1971 $3,968 in 1970, and $2,973 in 1959. The low-income (poverty) data exclude inmates of institutions, members of Armed Forces living in barracks, and unrelated individuals under 14 years of age. For a more detailed explanation, See Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 81.

Data for standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA'S), except where noted, are defined as of 1970. The standard Census definition is used for the four regions within the country. In that definition, the South includes the District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

The Social and Economic Status of the Black Population, 1971

INTRODUCTION

This is the fifth in a series of statistical reports about the social and economic conditions of the black population in the United States. Included here are the most current data available on selected areas of major interest.

In the 1960's significant advances were made by the black population in many fields--notably, income, health, education, employment, and voter participation. The current statistics indicate continued progress in some areas of life, while other areas remained unchanged. Overall, however, in 1972, blacks still lag behind whites in most social and economic areas, although the differentials have narrowed over the years.

POPULATION AND MIGRATION

The migration of blacks from the South has been an important factor in the redistribution of the black population within the country. In 1970, about 45 percent of the blacks in the West and 34 percent of those in the North were born in the South, reflecting long-term migration patterns. In each of the last three decades, the South lost about 1.5 million blacks through net out-migration. Among the regions, the North received the largest number of migrants, 284,000, from the South during the past 5-year period, 1965 to 1970.

The black population is primarily a metropolitan population, and the majority reside in the central cities. By 1970, about three-fourths of the black population lived in metropolitan areas and about three-fifths in central cities. During the decade of 1960 to 1970, the black population in metropolitan areas increased by 4.0 million.

Natural increase accounted for the greater part of the growth of the black population in metropolitan areas; however, net in-migration, including net immigration from abroad, was also of considerable importance.

INCOME

The median income in 1971 was about $6,400 for black families and about $10,670 for white families, providing a black to white median income ratio of 60 percent. In 1971, the relative position of black to white family income was the same as in 1970. However, this 1971 ratio represented a significant improvement over the ratio of 54 percent in 1964, the first date for which corresponding survey data on blacks were available.

There are many factors associated with the black-white income differentials. Some of the statistics relating to these factors are shown in the tables on regional distribution (tables 3 and 19), employment status and duration of employment (tables 35, 36, and 46), occupational structure (tables 50 and 51), education (tables 65 and 66), and family composition (table 78).

The proportion of families of Negro and other races in the $10,000 and over income category increased during the 1960's. By 1970, approximately 28 percent were at this income level, compared to the 11 percent in 1960, taking into account changes in prices. The proportion with relatively high incomes was still far below that of white families, as about half of the white families had incomes of $10,000 or more in 1970.

Significant gains in achieving income parity with whites have been made by only a very small segment of black families. These were young husband-wife families residing in the North and West in which both the husband and wife worked. Among these families, the ratio of black to white income was about 104 percent in 1970 compared to 85 percent in 1959. In the South, for the comparable group of black families, the median income was 75 percent of whites, an increase over the 56 percent in 1959. The working wife was an important factor in explaining the narrowing of the income differential between young black and white families. Where only the husband worked, the income differential in the North and West remained at about 75 percent in 1970, whereas in the South, the ratio of 63 percent was up from the 52 percent in 1959.

Among the young husband-wife families, black wives were more likely than white wives to have participated in the employed labor force and as year-round workers in 1970. Nationally, about 68 percent of the young black wives contributed to the family income by working, compared to 56 percent for young white wives. In the North and West, a larger percentage of young black wives worked year round. These black wives earned approximately 30 percent more and also made a larger contribution to the family income than did their white counterparts. For the North and West, the ratio of young wives' earnings to the family income was 35 percent for blacks and 27 percent for whites.

There were 7.4 million blacks below the poverty or low-income level in 1971[1], comprising about 32 percent of the black population in the country. In 1959, the proportion of blacks who were below the low-income level was much higher, 55 percent. From 1959 to 1971, the proportion of whites below the low-income level declined from 18 percent to about 10 percent. Although Negroes made up about 11 percent of all persons, they comprised approximately three-tenths of all people below the low-income level.

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[1] The low-income threshold for a nonfarm family of four was $4,137 in 1971, $3,968 in 1970, and $2,973 in 1959. (See section on NOTES) The low-income (poverty) data exclude inmates of institutions, members of Armed Forces living in barracks, and unrelated individuals under 14 years of age.

Family heads with low educational attainment are more likely to be below the low-income level. This is true regardless of race or sex of head.

The majority of both black and white men who were heads of low-income families worked at some time during 1970. About one-fourth of the men, black and white, who were heads of low-income families had a full-time job the year round.

Black families below the low-income level were more likely than the comparable group of white families to have received public assistance income, but less likely to have received Social Security benefits.

EMPLOYMENT

There were over 9 million persons of Negro and other races in the civilian labor force in 1971, and of that number, over 8 million were employed.

After declining for several years, the jobless rate began to rise in 1970 and continued to rise during 1971. In 1971, the rates averaged 9.9 percent for Negro and other races and 5.4 percent for whites. The ratio of jobless rate for Negro and other races to that of whites was unchanged from the 1970 differential of 1.8:1. During the 1960's this ratio averaged about 2.1:1.

Historically, blacks have been overrepresented in most lower paying, less-skilled jobs and underrepresented in the better paying, high-skilled jobs. This is still true, but the 1970 census data show that blacks made some advances and were more equally represented in the major occupation groups. In 1970, black workers constituted 10 percent of the employed population, but only 5 percent of the professional workers, 3 percent of managers and administrators, and 6 percent of the craftsmen, as contrasted to 17 percent of service workers, about 20 percent of laborers, and about 50 percent of all private household workers. With the exception of the categories service workers and private household workers, these 1970 figures represent an improvement over those for 1960.

The upward movement on the occupational ladder by workers of Negro and other races is exhibited also in the occupational data for the last 11 years. Those employed in the better paying white collar, craftsmen, and operatives occupations increased significantly over the period--from about 3 million in 1960 to about 5 million in 1971. In 1971 Negro and other races constituted about 8 percent of employees in the better paying jobs compared to approximately 6 percent in 1960.

In 1969, there were 163,000 black-owned firms which represented only 2 percent of all enterprises, and which received less than one-half of one percent of the gross receipts. The highest proportion of black-owned firms were in the transportation and other public utilities industries.[2]

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[2] See U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Minority-Owned Businesses: 1969", MB-1, Table B.

EDUCATION

Since 1965, (the earliest year that survey data on blacks were available) there has been a notable increase in school attendance among young black adults at the college level. In 1971, 18 percent of the young blacks, 18 to 24 years old, were enrolled in college compared to about 10 percent in 1965. There was no significant change in the proportion of whites attending college during this period.

Among family members 18 to 24 years old enrolled in college in 1970, 12 percent of the blacks were from families whose incomes were under $3,000, as compared with only about 2 percent of the whites in the comparable group.

Gains also have been noted in the proportions of blacks completing high school. By 1971, about three-fifths of young adult black men and women, 25 to 29 years old, completed high school. The high school dropout rate for young blacks, 14 to 19 years old, declined from 14.6 percent in 1970 to 11.1 percent in 1971. Still, the dropout rate for the blacks remained higher than that for the comparable group of whites--7.4 percent in both 1970 and 1971.

In 1970, both black and white men who were school dropouts were more apt than high school graduates to be unemployed or not in the labor force. This situation is more pronounced among blacks. Half of the black men, 16 to 21 years old, who were neither enrolled in school, nor high school graduates, were either unemployed or not in the labor force. About 34 percent of the comparable group of white men were in this category.

In 1970 less than half of the black undergraduate students were enrolled in institutions which were predominantly minority.[3] But, in the South, where the majority of the black colleges and students are located, 65 percent of the black undergraduate students still attend institutions which are predominantly black.

HOUSING

Crowding--sometimes measured by the index of "persons per room"--was much greater in Negro occupied housing units than in white occupied housing units. In 1970, 20 percent of black households lived in units with 1.01 or more persons per room compared to 7 percent of white households. Renter-occupied housing was more crowded than owner-occupied units for both black and white households.

The smallest percentage of overcrowding in Negro households--both owner- and renter-occupied--occurred inside central cities of metropolitan areas, in 1970.

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[3] Minority population includes Black, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, and Spanish American students.

Between 1960 and 1970, the proportion of blacks living in homes they owned increased from 38 percent to 42 percent. In 1970 the rate of owner occupancy was highest for Negro households in the South, 47 percent.

Negro households were less likely to have most major appliances or an automobile available than white households in 1970.

FAMILY COMPOSITION

In 1972, 66 percent of families of Negro and other races were headed by a husband with his wife present. Approximately 88 percent of white families had both spouses present. In 1970, at the upper income level ($15,000 and over), about 94 percent of black families were headed by a man, about the same proportion as that for white families. At the lower end of the scale, the proportion of black families with incomes under $3,000 headed by a man was 40 percent compared to 72 percent for whites.

By 1971, about two-thirds of children of Negro and other races were living with both parents, continuing the decline which had occurred between 1960 and 1970. The comparable proportion for white families was 90 percent.

In spite of the sharp decline in both black and white fertility during the 1960's, the total fertility rate of 3.13 children per black woman in 1968 remained substantially higher than that of 2.37 for white women.

Between 1960 and 1971, the average number of children ever born declined markedly among black women, 20 to 24 years old, reflecting the decline in the birth rate during the 1960's.

Though the infant mortality rate for Negro and other races (31.4 per 1,000 live births) was much higher than that for whites (17.4) in 1970, these rates have dropped sharply during the last three decades. In 1968, the maternal mortality rate for mothers of Negro and other races and white mothers was very low--below 1.0 per 1,000 live births.

VOTING

Sharp gains have been made in the number of blacks holding public office since the Civil Rights legislation and the Voting Rights Act of the 1960's. In 1972, of the 2,264 black elected officials, 206 were State legislators, more than double the 94 blacks in these offices in 1964. The increase has been greatest for the South, and consequently, a greater share of all black State legislators are holding office in the South in 1972.

Marked increases also have been noted in the number of black mayors. In 1972, there were 86 mayors compared to 29 in 1968 (the earliest year for which data were available). In 1968, about 58 percent of all black mayors were located in the South; by 1972 the proportion declined to about 51 percent.

Projections of the voting-age population indicate that blacks will represent 14 million, or about 10 percent, of the 139 million persons of voting age in November 1972. In the District of Columbia, almost 70 percent of the voting-age population will be black. Blacks will represent from 22 to 30 percent of the total electorate in five Southern States--South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

SELECTED AREAS

Twenty-six cities in our Nation had a black population of 100,000 or more in 1970. Approximately 4 out of 10 black Americans were living in one of these cities. The blacks in the 26 cities are not homogeneous; rather, their social and economic characteristics vary substantially from city to city. Even within the city, wide disparities can be observed as evidenced by statistics on blacks in selected low-income areas.

Of the cities with 100,000 or more blacks, all except Birmingham, experienced an increase in the black population during the last decade. In eight of the cities, net in-migration contributed to half of the growth. Of the 26 cities, three (Washington, D.C., Newark, N.J., and Atlanta, Ga.) had a black majority, and six had a black population between 40 and 50 percent of the total population.

In all of the cities except Memphis, one-fourth or more of the black adult population were high school graduates. Los Angeles had the highest proportion of high school graduates--50 percent of the black adult population; Washington, D.C. and Atlanta, Ga. had the highest proportion of college graduates--8 and 7 percents, respectively. Nearly all, 93 percent, of the public elementary school children in the District of Columbia were black. In 13 of the remaining 25 cities, black children represented a majority of those attending public elementary school.

Washington, D.C. led in the proportion of black workers engaged in the professional, technical, and managerial occupations--15 percent--followed closely by Los Angeles. In all the cities the proportion of black workers employed as craftsmen or foremen ranged from about 6 to 10 percent. Black persons were notably underrepresented in the area of self-employment.

Four out of every 10 black families in Washington, D.C. and Detroit received incomes of $10,000 and over in 1969. These were the cities where black families, as well as black persons had the highest incomes in 1969.

In 1969, four out of every 10 black persons in New Orleans, Memphis, Birmingham, and Jacksonville were below the low-income level. This proportion was above the low-income rate of 31 percent for all black urban persons.

Blacks represented over half of the voting-age population in only one of the 26 cities, Washington, almost half in Newark and Atlanta, and from about 30 to approximately 40 percent in nine other cities.

About 4.3 million blacks 16 years old and over were living in selected low-income areas of 51 urban places[4] at the time of the Census Employment Survey (August 1970 through March 1971). There were 1.6 million black families in these selected areas. These families comprised about 40 percent of all black urban families in 1970. In the selected low-income areas approximately 438,000 black families were poor. These families represented about 42 percent of all poor black urban families.

The majority of black families living in selected low-income areas were headed by a man--63 percent. Of the remaining 37 percent headed by a woman, the median income was $3,900, about half the $7,800 for those families headed by a man.

Unemployment, and especially long-term unemployment, was more prevalent in the selected low-income areas than in the country as a whole. At the time of the Census Employment Survey, 284,000 black persons, or 11.1 percent of the labor force, were unemployed in the selected low-income areas. Most of the unemployed were seeking full-time work. About half of those 16 to 64 years old seeking work, indicated that they had a problem in finding a job. The most frequent reasons cited were lack of skill, experience, or education.

In addition to those unemployed, about 932,000 black persons 16 to 64 years old in the selected low income areas indicated that they desired work, but were unable to seek it. They cited either family responsibilities or illness and disability as the major reason for not actively seeking employment.

Changes in these and other measurable aspects of the living conditions of blacks in the United States are indicated in the tables of this report.

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[4] Low-income areas were identified on the basis of several criteria--census tracts with a high proportion of families with "low income" in 1960, and other more recent socio-economic data along with views of local knowledgeable agencies. For a detailed explanation, see 1970 Census of Population and Housing, Employment Profiles of Selected Low-Income Areas, Series PHC(3).

I POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

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The percent of blacks in the total population has increased since 1940 (9.8 in 1940 to 11.2 in 1971). This increase can be attributed to higher birth rates resulting in a greater rate of population growth for blacks than for the rest of the population during this period.

Table 1. Total and Negro Population: 1900, 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1966 to 1971

(Numbers in millions)

Year	Total	Negro	Percent Negro
1900[1].............	76.0	8.8	12
1940[1].............	131.7	12.9	10
1950[1].............	150.7	15.0	10
1960...............	179.3	18.9	11
1966...............	195.0	21.2	11
1967...............	197.0	21.6	11
1968...............	198.9	21.9	11
1969...............	200.9	22.2	11
1970...............	203.2	22.6	11
1971...............	205.7	23.0	11

Note: Data are as of April 1 for each year. Data exclude Armed Forces overseas.

[1] Data exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

The Negro population grew at a faster rate than the white population during the 1960-70 decade. The rate for Negroes was 20 percent; for whites 12 percent. Higher birth rates for Negroes were a major contributor to their faster rate of growth.

Table 2. Components of Change for Resident Population: 1960 to 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	Negro	White
United States: 1960	18,872	158,832
1970	22,580	177,749
Change, 1960 to 1970: Number	3,708	18,917
Percent[1]	19.7	11.9
Components of change:		
Births	5,982	32,477
Deaths	2,096	15,981
Natural increase: Number	3,886	16,496
Percent[1]	20.6	10.4
Net immigration: Number[2]	-178	2,421
Percent[1]	-0.9	1.4

[1] Base is population at beginning of period.

[2] Consists of net civilian immigration, net movement of the Armed Forces to posts overseas, and error of closure.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Between 1950 and 1970, the proportion of Negroes living in the South declined, while the percent of whites living in that region remained virtually unchanged. More than half (53 percent) of Negroes still live in the South.

Table 3. Percent Distribution of the Population by Region: 1950, 1960, and 1970

Subject	1950[1]	1960	1970
NEGRO			
United States............millions..	15.0	18.9	22.6
Percent, total......................	100	100	100
South................................	68	60	53
North................................	28	34	39
Northeast............................	13	16	19
North Central........................	15	18	20
West.................................	4	6	8
WHITE			
United States............millions..	134.9	158.8	177.7
Percent, total......................	100	100	100
South................................	27	27	28
North................................	59	56	54
Northeast............................	28	26	25
North Central........................	31	30	29
West.................................	14	16	18

[1] Data exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Between 1950 and 1970, the migration of the Negro population from the South to other regions has been the main reason for the decline in the proportion of the population which is Negro in the South, and to the corresponding rising trend noted in the North and West.

The South continues, however, to be the area with the largest proportion of Negroes.

Table 4. Negroes as a Percent of the Total Population in the United States and Each Region: 1950, 1960, and 1970

Area	1950[1]	1960	1970
United States	10	11	11
South	22	21	19
North	5	7	8
Northeast	5	7	9
North Central	5	7	8
West	3	4	5

[1] Data exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

During the last decade, Negroes continued to leave the South in about the same numbers as in the preceding two decades. Although the South lost about 1,500,000 Negroes in each of three decades through net out-migration, high birth rates and drop in mortality rates resulted in a continuing increase in the number of Negroes residing in the South.

Table 5. Negro Population and Estimated Net Outmigration of Negroes From the South: 1940 to 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	1940	1950	1960	1970
Negro population in the South..............	9,905	10,222	11,312	11,970
	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	
Average annual net outmigration of the Negro population from the South...........	159.9	147.3	147.4	

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

About 310,000 blacks, 5 years old and over, have moved to the North since 1965, and nearly all, 92 percent, of them were residents of the South in 1965.

The West received 150,000 blacks from the other two regions between April 1965 and April 1970. About 94,000 were from the South.

The number of black migrants who moved to the North and West during the period 1965 to 1970 was similar to the earlier period, 1955 to 1960. On the other hand, the South received more interregional black migrants during the period 1965 to 1970.

Table 6. Place of Residence in 1970 and 1960 of the Negro Population by Region of Residence in 1965 and 1955

(Numbers in thousands)

Region of residence in 1965 and 1955	South		North		West	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	Place of residence in 1970					
Total, 5 years old and over[1]	9,919	100.0	7,167	100.0	1,365	100.0
Living in different region in 1965	162	1.6	310	4.3	150	11.0
Living in same region in 1965	9,711	97.9	6,739	94.0	1,193	87.4
Living in different region in 1965	162	100.0	310	100.0	150	100.0
South	(X)	(X)	284	91.7	94	62.8
North	126	78.0	(X)	(X)	56	37.2
West	36	22.0	26	8.3	(X)	(X)
	Place of residence in 1960[2]					
Total, 5 years old and over[1]	9,652	100.0	5,573	100.0	1,845	100.0
Living in different region in 1955	123	1.3	322	5.8	159	8.6
Living in same region in 1955	9,489	98.3	5,155	92.5	1,624	88.0
Living in different region in 1955	123	100.0	322	100.0	159	100.0
South	(X)	(X)	301	93.4	101	63.4
North	98	79.8	(X)	(X)	58	36.6
West	25	20.2	21	6.6	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1] Includes population abroad in 1965 or 1955 but excludes residence not reported for those years.

[2] Data are for Negro and other races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Admininstration, Bureau of the Census.

The overwhelming majority of blacks in this country were born in the South. In 1970, 70 percent of the 20.5 million native black persons were born in the South, a decline from the 79 percent in 1960.

The mass migration since 1940 of the Southern born blacks to the North and West is very evident in the figures on region of birth. In 1970, about 45 percent of the blacks in the West and 34 percent of those in the North could be classified as "life-time migrants" from the South. These 1970 figures were substantially lower than the corresponding figures for 1960. Nearly all of the blacks in the South were born in that region.

Table 7. Region of Birth of Native Negro Population, by Region of Residence: 1960 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Year and region of birth	United States	South	North	West
1970				
Total native[1]......	20,511	11,169	7,816	1,526
Percent born in:				
South..................	70	98	34	45
North..................	26	2	65	9
West...................	4	-	-	45
1960				
Total native[1]......	17,899	10,977	5,914	1,009
Percent born in:				
South..................	79	99	45	56
North..................	19	1	54	8
West...................	2	-	-	35

- Rounds to zero.

[1] Includes population born abroad of native parents, but excludes State of birth not reported.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

The population increase among Negroes since 1960 has been almost all in the central cities--an increase of 3.3 million. In contrast, the population increase in the white population occurred mainly in the suburbs (outside central cities). Although there was a continued exodus of the white population from central cities during the decade, the number of whites in the central cities in 1970 remained about the same as in 1960. Only a slight increase in the number of Negroes in the suburbs (outside central cities) took place in this decade, however, the rate of increase was substantial.

Table 8. Population Distribution and Change, Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas: 1950, 1960, and 1970

(Numbers in millions)

Area	Population					
	Negro			White		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970
United States............	15.0	18.9	22.6	135.1	158.8	177.7
Metropolitan areas[1]............	8.8	12.8	16.8	85.1	106.4	121.3
Central cities...............	6.6	9.9	13.2	46.8	49.5	49.5
Outside central cities.......	2.2	2.9	3.7	38.3	56.9	71.8
Outside metropolitan areas.....	6.2	6.1	5.8	50.0	52.4	56.4

Area	Change, 1960 to 1970			
	Negro		White	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States............	3.7	20	18.9	12
Metropolitan areas[1]............	4.0	32	14.9	14
Central cities...............	3.3	33	-	-
Outside central cities.......	0.8	27	14.9	26
Outside metropolitan areas.....	-0.3	-5	4.0	8

- Rounds to zero.

[1] Includes Somerset and Middlesex Counties in New Jersey which are not part of any standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), but are in the New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Consolidated Area.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Between 1960 and 1970, the population of Negro and other races in metropolitan areas increased by over 5 million. Although a greater proportion of the growth can be attributed to natural increase (3.0 of the 5.1 million), net in-migration, including net immigration from abroad, accounted for a substantial part (2.1 of the 5.1 million).

The population of Negro and other races outside metropolitan areas hardly changed over the decade with natural increase being offset by net out-migration.

The growth in the white population in metropolitan areas was due, overwhelmingly, to excess of births over deaths.

Table 9. Components of Population Change, Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas: 1960 to 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Subject	Negro and other races		White	
	Metropolitan areas	Outside metropolitan areas	Metropolitan areas	Outside metropolitan areas
Total population: 1970............	18,909	6,644	122,091	55,521
1960............	13,793	6,698	107,048	51,783
Change, 1960 to 1970: Number.......	5,116	-54	15,043	3,738
Percent[1].....	37.1	-0.8	14.0	7.2
Components of Change				
Natural increase: Number..........	2,978	1,367	11,873	4,623
Percent[1]........	21.6	20.4	11.1	8.9
Net migration: Number[2]............	2,138	-1,421	3,169	-885
Percent[1]...........	15.5	-21.2	3.0	-1.7

Note: Metropolitan areas include State economic areas in place of SMSA's in New England, and Somerset and Middlesex Counties in New Jersey.

[1] Base is population at beginning of period.

[2] Includes net immigration from abroad.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

In each region, except the South, blacks are concentrated in the central cities. About four-fifths of the blacks in the North and two-thirds of those in the West reside in central cities. Less than half, about 41 percent, of the blacks in the South were in central cities. However, the proportion of blacks in central cities of the South has increased since 1960.

Table 10. Percent Distribution of the Negro Population, Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas, for Regions: 1960 and 1970

Region	Number (millions)	Total	Metropolitan[1]			Nonmetropolitan
			Total	Inside central cities	Outside central cities	
Northeast: 1960.........	3.0	100	96	77	19	4
1970.........	4.3	100	96	78	19	4
North Central: 1960.....	3.4	100	93	81	12	7
1970.....	4.6	100	94	81	13	6
South: 1960.............	11.3	100	50	36	14	50
1970.............	12.0	100	56	41	15	44
West: 1960..............	1.1	100	94	68	26	6
1970..............	1.7	100	95	66	30	5

[1] Includes Middlesex and Somerset Counties in New Jersey.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Among the metropolitan areas, the population of Negro and other races showed the greatest numerical growth in the Northeast (1.5 million or 51 percent) and the largest percentage increase in the West (1.1 million or 63 percent). In both of these areas, net in-migration, including net immigration from abroad, accounted for over half of the increase in the 1960 to 1970 period.

On the other hand, in the South natural increase accounted for nearly all, 90 percent, of the change in the metropolitan population of Negro and other races.

Table 11. Components of Population Change for the Population of Negro and Other Races, Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas, for Regions: 1960 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Area	Number, 1970	Change, 1960 to 1970	Components of change			
			Natural increase		Net migration[1]	
			Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]
METROPOLITAN						
Northeast[3]	4,538	1,523	689	22.8	835	27.7
North Central	4,522	1,240	704	21.4	536	16.3
South	6,967	1,241	1,117	19.5	124	2.2
West	2,883	1,112	469	26.5	643	36.3
NONMETROPOLITAN						
Northeast	190	49	45	32.2	4	2.6
North Central	409	74	95	28.5	-22	-6.5
South	5,501	-269	1,071	18.6	-1,340	-23.2
West	544	92	155	34.3	-63	-13.9

[1] Includes net immigration from abroad.

[2] Base is population at beginning of period.

[3] SEA'S are used for New England metropolitan areas in place of SMSA'S. Includes Middlesex and Somerset Counties in New Jersey.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

In all regions, blacks comprised a greater proportion of the central city population in 1970 than in 1960. The changes were most noticeable in the Northeast and North Central areas, where blacks now represent one-fifth of the central city population. The central cities in the South, which registered a modest increase, have the highest proportion of blacks--28 percent.

Outside the South, the percentages of blacks in the suburbs (outside central cities) remained approximately the same, at less than 5 percent. For the South, the proportion of blacks in the suburbs declined from 13 to 10 percent.

Table 12. Negroes as a Percent of Total Population, Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas, for Regions: 1960 and 1970

Region	Total	Metropolitan[1]			Non-metropolitan
		Total	Inside central cities	Outside central cities	
Northeast: 1960...........	7	8	13	3	2
1970...........	9	11	20	4	2
North Central: 1960.......	7	10	16	3	1
1970.......	8	11	22	3	1
South:. 1960...............	21	20	25	13	22
1970...............	19	19	28	10	19
West: 1960................	4	5	8	2	1
1970................	5	6	10	3	1

[1] Includes Middlesex and Somerset Counties in New Jersey.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

The larger the metropolitan area, the greater the proportion of Negroes in the central cities and the greater the change in the percent Negro since 1960.

Negroes today are 28 percent of the total population of central cities in the very largest metropolitan areas (2 million or more population), compared with only 20 percent in 1960. The corresponding figures for cities of metropolitan areas of 500,000 to 999,999 are 19 percent in 1970 and 16 percent in 1960. The proportion Negro in the smaller metropolitan areas (under 500,000) has shown only a slight increase since 1960.

Since the rate of growth of Negroes and whites in the suburbs was about the same during the decade, the proportion of Negroes in the suburbs in 1970 remained at the 1960 level of 5 percent.

Table 13. Negroes as a Percent of Total Population, Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas, by Size of Metropolitan Areas: 1960 and 1970

Type of residence	Percent Negro	
	1960	1970
United States	11	11
Metropolitan areas[1]	11	12
Central cities	16	21
Central cities in metropolitan areas of--		
2,000,000 or more	20	28
1,000,000 to 1,999,999	15	20
500,000 to 999,999	16	18
250,000 to 499,999	13	15
Under 250,000	10	11
Suburbs	5	5
Suburbs in metropolitan areas of--		
2,000,000 or more	4	5
1,000,000 to 1,999,999	4	4
500,000 to 999,999	5	4
250,000 to 499,999	6	6
Under 250,000	7	6
Outside metropolitan areas	10	9

[1] Includes Middlesex and Somerset Counties in New Jersey.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

The Negro population is considerably younger than the white population. In 1971, the median ages of Negro males and females were 21.1 and 23.6 respectively, and for white males and females, 27.7 and 30.4, respectively.

A greater concentration of the Negro population was in the preschool and elementary school age group, 14 years and under--about 35 percent. Among whites, the proportion in this age category was about 27 percent.

Table 14. Population by Age and Sex: 1971

(Numbers in thousands)

Age and sex	Negro	White[1]	Percent distribution	
			Negro	White[1]
Male, all ages	10,932	89,111	100	100
Under 5 years	1,251	7,585	11	9
5 to 9 years	1,363	8,572	12	10
10 to 14 years	1,409	9,219	13	10
15 to 19 years	1,248	8,608	11	10
20 to 24 years	919	7,559	8	8
25 to 34 years	1,247	11,242	11	13
35 to 44 years	1,080	10,070	10	11
45 to 54 years	990	10,273	9	12
55 to 64 years	735	8,143	7	9
65 years and over	689	7,843	6	9
Median age	21.1	27.7	(X)	(X)
Female, all ages	12,029	93,402	100	100
Under 5 years	1,242	7,245	10	8
5 to 9 years	1,356	8,209	11	9
10 to 14 years	1,406	8,828	12	9
15 to 19 years	1,261	8,355	10	9
20 to 24 years	1,036	7,822	9	8
25 to 34 years	1,478	11,456	12	12
35 to 44 years	1,312	10,451	11	11
45 to 54 years	1,156	10,967	10	12
55 to 64 years	871	9,057	7	10
65 years and over	912	11,010	8	12
Median age	23.6	30.4	(X)	(X)

Note: Estimates of resident population.

X Not applicable.

[1] Includes "other races."

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

The median age of the black population declined between 1960 and 1970 in each of the regions except the South. Differences in the median age among the regions were less in 1970 than in 1960.

Table 15. Negro Population by Region and Age: 1960 and 1970

Subject	United States	Northeast	North Central	South	West
1960					
Total population....thousands..	18,849	3,021	3,442	11,304	1,082
Median age..........years..	23.5	27.2	25.3	21.6	24.7
Percent of Total					
Under 18 years.................	43	37	41	45	41
Under 5 years................	14	13	15	15	15
18 years and over..............	57	63	59	55	59
21 years and over..............	53	59	55	51	56
65 years and over..............	6	5	6	7	4
1970					
Total population....thousands..	22,580	4,344	4,572	11,970	1,695
Median age..........years..	22.4	24.0	22.5	21.7	22.7
Percent of Total					
Under 18 years.................	42	40	42	43	41
Under 5 years................	11	11	11	11	11
18 years and over..............	58	60	58	57	59
21 years and over..............	52	55	52	51	53
65 years and over..............	7	6	6	8	5

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

II INCOME

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Since the mid 1960's, substantial gains have been made in narrowing the gap between the median income of Negro and white families. In 1971, the ratio of Negro to white family income was 60 percent, a noticeable increase over the 1964 ratio of 54 percent. No significant narrowing of the income differential was observed between families of Negro and other races and white families during the 13-year period preceding 1964.

Between 1970 and 1971, there was no significant change in the income ratio of Negro to white families.

Table 16. Median Income of Families of Negro and Other Races as a Percent of White Median Family Income: 1950 to 1971

Year	Negro and other races	Negro
1950..................	54	(NA)
1951..................	53	(NA)
1952..................	57	(NA)
1953..................	56	(NA)
1954..................	56	(NA)
1955..................	55	(NA)
1956..................	53	(NA)
1957..................	54	(NA)
1958..................	51	(NA)
1959..................	52	51
1960..................	55	(NA)
1961..................	53	(NA)
1962..................	53	(NA)
1963..................	53	(NA)
1964..................	56	54
1965..................	55	54
1966..................	60	58
1967..................	62	59
1968..................	63	60
1969..................	63	61
1970..................	64	61
1971[1].................	63	60

Note: Most of the tables in this section show income data for the year 1970. Income figures for 1971 from the Current Population Survey conducted in March 1972, which recently became available, have been included in tables 16 and 19 in this section. Median family income in 1971 of Negro families was $6,440, not significantly different from the median of $6,279 in 1970.

NA Not available. The ratio of Negro to white median family income first became available from this survey in 1964. Figures for 1959 are from the 1960 Census 1-in-1,000 sample.

[1] The 1971 income data from the March 1972 Current Population Survey are tied in with figures using 1970 census-based population controls. For a more complete explanation of changes, see "Revisions in Current Population Survey," Employment and Earnings, Vol. 18, No. 8 and forthcoming Current Population Reports, Series P-60 report on 1971 Income.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Over the past 23 years, the median incomes of families of Negro and other races have increased proportionately more than those of whites. The median income of Negro and other races increased by 132 percent compared with 87 percent for white families. With the rising median incomes for Negro and other races, there has been a shift in the income distribution as exhibited by the substantial reduction in the proportion of families of Negro and other races with incomes under $3,000 and the corresponding increase in the percent with incomes $10,000 and over. In 1970, about one-fifth of the families were in the under $3,000 class, compared to 54 percent in 1947.

The dollar gap (adjusted for price changes) between Negro and other races and white families has widened--from $2,700 in 1947 to $3,700 in 1970.

Table 17. Distribution of Families by Income in 1947, 1960, and 1970

(Adjusted for price changes, in 1970 dollars)

Income	Negro and other races			White		
	1947	1960	1970	1947	1960	1970
Number of families....thousands..	3,117	4,333	5,413	34,120	41,123	46,535
Percent......................	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under $3,000.....................	54	36	20	20	13	8
$3,000 to $4,999.................	25	22	17	24	13	10
$5,000 to $6,999.................	11	16	16	24	17	11
$7,000 to $9,999.................	7	15	18	18	26	20
$10,000 to $14,999...............	4	8	17	15	21	28
15,000 and over..................		3	11		10	24
Median income....................	$2,807	$4,236	$6,516	$5,478	$7,664	$10,236
Net change, 1947-1970:						
Amount.........................	(X)	(X)	$3,709	(X)	(X)	$4,758
Percent........................	(X)	(X)	132.1	(X)	(X)	86.9

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

The proportion of families of Negro and other races in the $10,000 and over income class has steadily increased since the early 1960's. In 1970, approximately 28 percent were at this income level, which was substantially greater than the 11 percent in 1960. About half of the white families had incomes of $10,000 or more in 1970.

In the North and West, about 38 percent of the families of Negro and other races were in the $10,000 and over income group in 1970. The comparable figure was about 18 percent for the South.

Table 18. Percent of Families With Income of $10,000 or More, 1947 to 1970, and by Regions: 1966 to 1970

(Adjusted for price changes, in 1970 dollars. A $10,000 income in 1970 was equivalent in purchasing power to about $5,800 in 1947)

Area and year	Negro and other races	White
UNITED STATES		
1947	4	15
1948	2	13
1949	2	13
1950	3	14
1951	2	14
1952	3	16
1953	6	19
1954	4	19
1955	4	22
1956	6	25
1957	7	24
1958	7	25
1959	9	29
1960	11	31
1961	12	32
1962	11	34
1963	12	37
1964	15	39
1965	16	41
UNITED STATES--Continued		
1966	20	45
1967	23	47
1968	26	50
1969	27	53
1970	28	52
SOUTH		
1966	10	36
1967	12	40
1968	15	42
1969	17	45
1970	18	45
NORTH AND WEST		
1966	29	48
1967	33	50
1968	36	53
1969	37	56
1970	38	54

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

In both 1959 and 1971, the median income of Negro families was closer to that of white families in the North and West than was the case in the South. The ratio of Negro to white family income in 1971, was about 69 percent in the North and West, and 56 percent in the South.

Although the ratio of Negro to white income was lower in the South than in the North and West in 1959 and 1971, the ratio in the South had increased since 1959. On the other hand, there was no significant change in the ratio for the North and West during the same period.

Table 19. Families by Median Income in 1971, and Negro Family Income as a Percent of White, by Region: 1959, 1966, 1970, and 1971

Area	Number of families, 1972 (millions)		Median family income, 1971		Negro income as a percent of white			
	Negro	White	Negro	White	1959	1966	1970	1971
United States...	5,157	47,641	$6,440	$10,672	51	58	61	60
North and West......	2,581	33,544	7,596	11,057	71	71	74	69
Northeast.........	1,068	11,447	7,601	11,291	69	67	71	67
North Central.....	1,057	13,582	7,603	11,019	74	74	73	69
West..............	456	8,515	7,623	10,803	67	72	77	71
South...............	2,576	14,097	5,414	9,706	46	51	57	56

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

In 1970, the relative disparity in incomes between black and white families was smaller for husband-wife families than for other types of families (most of which were headed by a woman). The same pattern was observed in the North and West, where the ratio of Negro to white income for husband-wife families was about 88 percent in 1970. There was no apparent difference in 1970 between the incomes of black and white husband-wife families outside the South where the head was under 35 years old. In these young families, the ratio of black to white median income was approximately 96 percent in 1970, a significant increase over the 78 percent in 1959. However, these young black families in the North and West, whose incomes were about equal to those of whites, comprised a relatively small proportion, 10 percent, of the 4.9 million black families in the country in March 1971.

Table 20. Median Income of All and Husband-Wife Negro Families as a Percent of White, by Age of Head and Region: 1959 and 1970

Age of head	United States		North and West		South	
	1959	1970	1959	1970	1959	1970
ALL FAMILIES						
Total..............	51	61	71	74	46	57
Under 35 years...........	54	65	68	70	50	62
35 to 44 years...........	54	64	69	74	45	56
45 to 54 years...........	49	59	68	74	44	50
55 to 64 years...........	49	60	74	74	47	62
65 years and over........	52	62	75	76	58	64
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES						
Total..............	57	73	76	88	50	66
Under 35 years...........	62	82	78	96	55	74
35 to 44 years...........	60	76	74	83	50	71
45 to 54 years...........	55	69	70	80	48	60
55 to 64 years...........	51	65	75	82	49	65
65 years and over........	57	66	82	78	63	66

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

An important part of the explanation of the narrowing gap between black and white family incomes is the working wife. The income parity observed for young black and white families in the North and West holds true only for families in which both the husband and wife worked. For these families, the ratio of black to white income was about 104 percent in 1970; the comparable figure was 85 percent in 1959. In contrast, no gains were made in closing the income gap by young black families in which only the husband worked in the North and West. In both 1970 and 1959, these black young families were making only about three-fourths as much money as comparable white families in the North and West.

Table 21. Median Income of Husband-Wife Families With Head Under 35 Years, by Work Experience of Husband and Wife, by Region: 1959 and 1970

(In current dollars)

Work experience of husband and wife	1959			1970		
	United States	North and West	South	United States	North and West	South
Negro, total[1]............	$3,534	$4,594	$2,735	$8,032	$9,560	$6,788
Only husband worked..........	3,025	4,080	2,311	5,965	7,104	5,196
Husband and wife worked......	3,845	5,320	3,060	9,267	11,045	7,464
White, total[1]............	5,658	5,897	4,987	9,796	10,002	9,229
Only husband worked..........	5,233	5,467	4,436	9,065	9,373	8,210
Husband and wife worked......	6,013	6,246	5,420	10,396	10,578	9,948
Negro as a Percent of White						
Total[1]..................	62	78	55	82	96	74
Only husband worked..........	58	75	52	66	76	63
Husband and wife worked......	64	85	56	89	104	75

[1] Includes other combinations not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

In 1970 and 1959, Negro wives were more likely than white wives to have worked. In the North and West, the number of young Negro families in which both the husband and wife worked has increased by about 95 percent since 1959. By 1970, about 63 percent of young Negro wives in this area contributed to the family income by working, as contrasted to 54 percent for the young white wives.

In 1970, a higher proportion of these young working Negro wives than the comparable group of white wives held a job the year round. Of those working, approximately 52 percent of the Negro wives worked all year compared to only about 36 percent of the white wives.

Table 22. Distribution of Husband-Wife Families With Head Under 35 Years, by Work Experience of Husband and Wife: 1959 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Work experience of husband and wife	1959			1970		
	United States	North and West	South	United States	North and West	South
Negro, total	779	348	431	965	515	450
Only husband worked	334	157	177	296	182	114
Husband and wife worked	392	166	226	651	323	327
Percent of wives working year round	27	26	28	47	52	41
Other combinations	53	25	28	18	10	9
White, total	9,576	6,749	2,827	11,516	8,054	3,463
Only husband worked	5,392	3,825	1,567	4,905	3,528	1,377
Husband and wife worked	3,849	2,699	1,150	6,387	4,359	2,028
Percent of wives working year round	29	29	31	36	36	38
Other combinations	335	225	110	224	167	58
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
Negro, total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Only husband worked	43	45	41	31	35	25
Husband and wife worked	50	48	52	68	63	73
Other combinations	7	7	7	2	2	2
White, total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Only husband worked	56	57	55	43	44	40
Husband and wife worked	40	40	41	56	54	59
Other combinations	4	3	4	2	2	2

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

For the United States as a whole, Negro wives earned less on the average than white wives in 1970 ($3,300 and $3,500, respectively), but their earnings accounted for a greater share of the family income (31 percent and 26 percent, respectively). In contrast, young Negro wives in the North and West were earning approximately 30 percent more than did their white counterparts as well as making a larger contribution to the family income. The ratio of young wives' earnings to the family income was 35 percent for Negroes and 27 percent for whites. In 1959, although young white and Negro wives earned about the same, there is some evidence that Negro wives contributed more to their family income than did white wives.

While Negro wives, overall, earned 95 percent as much as did white wives, the comparable ratio for husbands was only 71 percent. For those young Negro families in the North and West whose family incomes reached parity with whites and whose wives earned more than did comparable white wives, Negro husbands' earnings averaged 90 percent of the comparable white husbands' earnings. This represents a major improvement since 1959 when the ratio was 76 percent.

Table 23. Earnings of Husband and of Wife for Families in Which Both the Husband and Wife Worked, by Region: 1959 and 1970

(In current dollars)

Earnings of husband and wife	Total			Husband under 35 years		
	United States	North and West	South	United States	North and West	South
1970						
Negro						
Mean family income	$10,581	$12,403	$9,032	$9,905	$11,309	$8,516
Mean earnings of husband	6,209	7,247	5,326	6,225	6,978	5,481
Mean earnings of wife	3,327	4,015	2,742	3,307	3,903	2,719
Earnings as a percent of family income	31	32	30	33	35	32
White						
Mean family income	$13,563	$14,022	$12,467	$10,969	$11,215	$10,439
Mean earnings of husband	8,786	9,100	8,037	7,607	7,777	7,243
Mean earnings of wife	3,490	3,537	3,376	2,973	3,008	2,898
Earnings as a percent of family income	26	25	27	27	27	28
Negro as a Percent of White						
Mean family income	78	88	72	90	101	82
Mean earnings of husband	71	80	66	82	90	76
Mean earnings of wife	95	114	81	111	130	94
1959						
Negro						
Mean family income	$4,769	$6,237	$3,776	$4,560	$5,863	$3,603
Mean earnings of husband	2,887	3,764	2,293	2,883	3,510	2,422
Mean earnings of wife	1,323	1,804	998	1,340	1,881	942
Earnings as a percent of family income	28	29	26	29	32	26
White						
Mean family income	$7,814	$8,112	$6,986	$6,407	$6,662	$5,809
Mean earnings of husband	5,006	5,212	4,432	4,370	4,589	3,855
Mean earnings of wife	2,097	2,144	1,967	1,749	1,777	1,683
Earnings as a percent of family income	27	26	28	27	27	29
Negro as a Percent of White						
Mean family income	61	77	54	71	88	62
Mean earnings of husband	58	72	52	66	76	63
Mean earnings of wife	63	84	51	77	106	56

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Regardless of race, men have higher incomes than women. However, the disparity in income between men and women tended to be less among blacks than among whites. Among year-round full-time workers, the income of black women averaged about 70 percent that of the black men, while that of white women was about 59 percent of the white men.

Table 24. Negro Male and Female Workers, by Median Income in 1970, by Region

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	Number of Negro workers, 1971		Median income of Negro workers, 1970		Ratio: Female to male median income	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Negro	White
All wage and salary workers[1]...	3,859	3,066	$5,370	$3,200	60	47
Year-round full-time workers[2]..	2,878	1,786	6,435	4,536	70	59
Northeast....................	570	411	7,430	5,519	74	60
North Central................	600	396	7,859	4,859	62	57
South........................	1,488	835	5,241	3,723	71	57
West.........................	219	144	8,751	5,495	63	61

[1] With wage and salary income, including full- and part-time workers.

[2] Refers to total with income.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

While the proportion of both Negroes and whites below the low-income level decreased betweeh 1959 and 1971, the decline was greater for whites than for Negroes. In 1971, approximately 10 percent of white persons and about 32 percent of Negro persons were below the low-income level. The comparable figures in 1959 were 18 and 55 percents, respectively. Since 1959, the number of whites below the low-income level dropped by about 37 percent as compared with a 25 percent reduction in the number of Negroes.

Between 1970 and 1971, the number of low-income persons did not change. The apparent change between 1970 and 1971 in the number of low-income black persons (from 7.5 to 7.4 million) and the number of white persons below the low-income level (from 17.5 to 17.8 million) was not statistically significant.

Table 25. Persons Below the Low-Income Level: 1959 to 1971

Year	Number (millions)			Percent below the low-income level		
	Negro and other races	Negro	White	Negro and other races	Negro	White
1959..............	10.4	9.9	28.3	53	55	18
1960..............	11.5	(NA)	28.3	56	(NA)	18
1961..............	11.7	(NA)	27.9	56	(NA)	17
1962..............	12.0	(NA)	26.7	56	(NA)	16
1963..............	11.2	(NA)	25.2	51	(NA)	15
1964..............	11.1	(NA)	25.2	50	(NA)	15
1965..............	10.7	(NA)	22.5	47	(NA)	13
1966[1].............	9.2	(NA)	19.3	40	(NA)	11
1967..............	8.8	8.5	19.0	37	39	11
1968..............	8.0	7.6	17.4	33	35	10
1969..............	7.6	7.2	16.7	31	32	10
1970..............	8.0	7.7	17.5	32	34	10
1970[r2]............	7.9	7.5	17.5	32	34	10
1971[2].............	7.8	7.4	17.8	31	32	10

Note: Most of the tables on the low-income population in this section show data for the year 1970. Figures for 1971 from the Current Population Survey conducted in March 1972, which recently became available, have been included in Tables 25-28 of this section.

The poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four was $4,137 in 1971, $3,968 in 1970, and $2,973 in 1959. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the poverty threshold (low-income level), using the poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. This index centers around the Department of Agriculture's Economy Food Plan and reflects the differing consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition, sex and age of the family head, and farm-nonfarm residence. The low-income cutoffs for farm families have been set at 85 percent of the nonfarm levels. These cutoffs are updated every year to reflect the changes in the Consumer Price Index. The low-income (poverty) data exclude inmates of institutions, members of Armed Forces living in barracks, and unrelated individuals under 14 years of age. For a more detailed explanation, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 81.

NA Not available. [r]Revised using 1970 Census-based Population controls.

[1] Beginning with the March 1967 Current Population Survey, data are based on revised methodology for processing income data.

[2] The low-income data for 1971 and 1970 (r) are tied in with figures using 1970 census-based population controls and are, therefore, not strictly comparable to the data for earlier years which are based on 1960 census population controls. For a more detailed explanation, see "Revisions in Current Population Survey," Employment and Earnings, Vol. 18, No. 8 and forthcoming Current Population Reports, Series P-60 report on 1971 Low-Income.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

About 1.5 million Negro families and 3.8 million white families were below the low-income level in 1971--about 29 percent of all Negro families and 8 percent of all white families. For low-income families headed by a man, there was no statistically significant difference in the decline since 1959 of 49 percent for whites and 54 percent for Negroes. In contrast, the number of low-income white and Negro families headed by women increased between 1959 and 1971. In 1971, about 54 percent of Negro families and 27 percent of white families with a female head were below the low-income level.

There was no change between 1970 and 1971 in the number of white and Negro families below the low-income level.

Table 26. Families Below the Low-Income Level, by Sex of Head: 1959 and 1966 to 1971

Subject	All families		Families with male head		Families with female head	
	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White
	Number (millions)					
1959...............	1.9	6.0	1.3	5.0	0.6	1.0
1966...............	1.6	4.1	0.9	3.1	0.7	1.0
1967...............	1.6	4.1	0.8	3.0	0.7	1.0
1968...............	1.4	3.6	0.7	2.6	0.7	1.0
1969...............	1.3	3.6	0.6	2.5	0.7	1.1
1970...............	1.4	3.7	0.6	2.6	0.8	1.1
1970[r][1].............	1.5	3.7	0.6	2.6	0.8	1.1
1970[1]..............	1.5	3.8	0.6	2.6	0.9	1.2
	Percent below the low-income level					
1959...............	48	15	43	13	65	30
1966...............	36	9	28	8	59	26
1967...............	34	9	25	7	56	26
1968...............	29	8	20	6	53	25
1969...............	28	8	18	6	53	25
1970...............	29	8	18	6	54	25
1970[r][1].............	29	8	19	6	54	25
1971[1]..............	29	8	17	6	54	27

[r] Revised using 1970 Census-based population controls.

[1] The low-income data for 1971 and 1970(r) are tied in with figures using 1970 census-based population controls and are, therefore, not strictly comparable to the data for earlier years which are based on 1960 census population controls. For a more detailed explanation, see "Revisions in Current Population Survey," Employment and Earnings, Vol. 18, No. 8 and forthcoming Current Population Report, Series P-60 report on 1971 Low-Income.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Negroes comprised about three-tenths of the population below the low-income level in 1971. About one-half of all black persons in 1971 were children under 18 years old. They represented about 37 percent of all low-income children. Aged family heads and unrelated individuals accounted for about 17 percent of whites below the low-income level, whereas the comparable proportion for Negroes was about 7 percent.

Between 1959 and 1971, the proportion of persons below the low-income level who were living alone or with nonrelatives increased for both whites and Negroes. In 1971, about 12 percent of Negroes and 24 percent of whites below the low-income level were unrelated individuals. The comparable figures in 1959 were 8 percent and 18 percent, respectively.

Table 27. Distribution of Persons Below the Low-Income Level, by Family Status: 1959, 1966, and 1971

Family status and year	All races	Negro	White	Negro as a percent of all races
1959				
Total............millions..	38.8	9.9	28.3	26
Percent..................	100	100	100	(X)
In families....................	85	92	82	28
Head.........................	21	19	21	23
65 years and over..........	5	3	5	16
Children under 18 years.......	41	51	37	32
Other family members..........	23	22	24	25
Unrelated individuals...........	15	8	18	14
65 years and over...........	6	2	7	10
1966				
Total............millions..	28.5	8.9	19.3	31
Percent..................	100	100	100	(X)
In families....................	84	91	80	34
Head.........................	20	18	21	28
65 years and over...........	5	3	7	18
Children under 18 years.......	43	54	37	39
Other family members..........	21	19	21	29
Unrelated individuals...........	16	90	20	17
65 years and over...........	9	3	12	11
1971				
Total............millions..	25.6	7.4	17.8	29
Percent..................	100	100	100	(X)
In families....................	80	88	76	32
Head.........................	21	20	21	28
65 years and over...........	4	3	5	20
Children under 18 years.......	40	52	36	37
Other family members..........	19	16	20	25
Unrelated individuals...........	20	12	24	17
65 years and over...........	10	4	12	12

(X) Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Since 1959, the number of persons with income slightly above the low-income level has decreased by three-tenths--from 15.5 million in 1959 to 10.9 million in 1971. Between 1959 and 1971, white persons with incomes between 100 and 125 percent of the low-income level declined by 37 percent, while those of Negro and other races increased by 20 percent. Accordingly, Negro and other races as a percent of all persons with incomes slightly above the low-income level increased from 14 percent in 1959 to 23 percent in 1971. The proportion of all children in families with incomes between 100 and 125 percent who were Negro and other races increased greatly, from about 14 percent in 1959 to 27 percent in 1971.

Table 28. Distribution of Persons Between 100 and 125 Percent of the Low-Income Level, by Family Status: 1959, 1966, and 1971

Family status and year	All races	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races as a percent of all races
1959				
Total............millions..	15.5	2.1	13.4	14
Percent..................	100	100	100	(X)
In families....................	95	95	95	13
Head.........................	22	21	23	13
65 years and over...........	4	2	5	8
Children under 18 years.......	46	47	45	14
Other family members..........	27	26	27	13
Unrelated individuals...........	5	5	5	14
65 years and over...........	2	1	2	4
1966				
Total............millions..	12.8	2.6	10.2	20
Percent..................	100	100	100	(X)
In families....................	92	96	91	21
Head.........................	22	20	23	18
65 years and over...........	6	3	7	9
Children under 18 years.......	43	49	42	23
Other family members..........	27	27	27	20
Unrelated individuals...........	8	4	9	11
65 years and over...........	4	1	5	6
1971				
Total............millions..	10.9	2.5	8.4	23
Percent..................	100	100	100	(X)
In families....................	87	93	86	24
Head.........................	22	21	23	21
65 years and over...........	6	4	7	16
Children under 18 years.......	40	47	38	27
Other family members..........	25	25	25	24
Unrelated individuals...........	13	7	14	13
65 years and over...........	8	3	9	9

Note: The average threshold for a nonfarm family of four below 125 percent of the low-income level was $5,171 in 1971, $4,146 in 1966, and $3,716 in 1959. See "note" on table 25 for definition of low-income level.

(X) Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

In 1970 a greater proportion of low-income black families than of all black families were living in the South. About two-thirds of the low-income families resided in the South, but only about half of all black families lived in that region.

In the South, approximately 6 out of every 10 low-income families were living outside metropolitan areas while in the North and West, the overwhelming majority, 9 out of every 10 poor black families, were residents of metropolitan areas.

About 23 percent of all black families in metropolitan areas were below the low-income level in 1970. This rate did not vary significantly by region from the national figure. The low-income rate in the nonmetropolitan areas of the South was 50 percent as compared to 17 percent in the North and West.

Table 29. Negro Families Below the Low-Income Level in 1970, by Region and Type of Residence

Area and type of residence	Total Negro families (thousands)	Below the low-income level		Percent distribution	
		Number (thousands)	Percent of total	Total	Below the low-income level
United States	4,928	1,445	29	100	100
Metropolitan areas[1]	3,583	828	23	73	57
Central cities	2,807	662	24	57	46
Outside central cities	776	166	21	16	11
Nonmetropolitan areas	1,345	617	46	27	43
North and West	2,390	492	21	100	100
Metropolitan areas[1]	2,219	461	21	93	94
Central cities	1,800	399	22	75	81
Outside central cities	419	62	15	18	13
Nonmetropolitan areas	170	29	17	7	6
South	2,538	953	38	100	100
Metropolitan areas[1]	1,363	365	27	54	38
Central cities	1,007	261	26	40	27
Outside central cities	356	104	29	14	11
Nonmetropolitan areas	1,175	589	50	46	62

[1] Metropolitan areas as defined in 1960.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Family heads with low educational attainment are more likely to be below the low-income level. This is true regardless of race or sex of head. About one-third of the black male heads and one-fifth of the white male heads with less than 8 years of schooling were below the low-income level in 1970, as compared to about 2 percent for male family heads with 4 years of college or more. The low-income rates for female family heads showed the same type of relationship, but were substantially higher than those for male heads.

Table 30. Years of School Completed by Family Heads 25 Years Old and Over Below the Low-Income Level in 1970, by Sex of Head

Years of school completed		Male head		Female head	
		Negro	White	Negro	White
Total................thousands..		591	2,340	708	926
Percent......................		100	100	100	100
Elementary:	Less than 8 years[1]......	59	35	32	23
	8 years................	10	20	14	16
High school:	1 to 3 years............	16	16	35	22
	4 years................	11	18	17	29
College:	1 to 3 years............	3	6	2	8
	4 years or more.........	1	4	-	2
PERCENT BELOW THE LOW-INCOME LEVEL					
Total........................		19	6	53	23
Elementary:	Less than 8 years[1]......	33	19	61	32
	8 years................	20	9	61	26
High school:	1 to 3 years............	13	6	63	27
	4 years................	9	3	36	19
College:	1 to 3 years............	9	3	(B)	19
	4 years or more.........	2	2	(B)	6

- Represents zero. B Base less than 75,000.

[1] Includes heads with no years of school completed.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

The average number of persons per family was larger for black than for white families both above and below the low-income level. Negro families in metropolitan areas were smaller than those outside metropolitan areas, while the size of the average white family did not vary by residence.

Per capita income data permit a relationship to be shown between the incomes of Negroes and whites by roughly reducing the effect of differences in average family size for these groups. In 1970, the average income per family member for black families was lower than that for white families both above and below the low-income level. For low-income families, the average income per family member was $540 for Negroes, $40 below the $580 for whites. The corresponding figures for families above the low-income level were $2,330 and $3,500, respectively, a difference of $1,170. The ratio of Negro to white income per family member was much higher for those families below the low-income level--93 percent, compared to 67 percent for families above the low-income level. The income per family member for Negroes came closer to that of whites in metropolitan areas than in nonmetropolitan areas.

Table 31. Average Size of Family and Income Per Family Member, for Families Below and Above the Low-Income Level in 1970

Type of residence	Negro		White		Ratio of Negro to white income per family member
	Average size of family	Income per family member	Average size of family	Income per family member	
BELOW LOW-INCOME LEVEL					
United States..........	4.7	$537	3.6	$577	93
Metropolitan areas...........	4.3	588	3.6	598	98
Central cities.............	4.2	597	3.7	623	96
Outside central cities.....	4.9	557	3.5	571	98
Outside metropolitan areas...	5.2	476	3.6	558	85
ABOVE LOW-INCOME LEVEL					
United States..........	4.1	$2,328	3.5	$3,499	67
Metropolitan areas...........	4.0	2,488	3.5	3,765	66
Central cities.............	3.9	2,496	3.3	3,790	66
Outside central cities.....	4.2	2,460	3.6	3,751	66
Outside metropolitan areas...	4.4	1,777	3.5	3,014	59

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

About 55 percent of black men and 30 percent of black women, who were heads of low-income families, were employed in 1971. These proportions were not statistically different from the comparable percents for white men and women who were heads of families.

The majority of both black and white men who were heads of low-income families worked at some time during 1970. However, the proportion (67 percent) of black male heads who worked was higher than that for the comparable group of whites (61 percent). For both blacks and whites, year-round full-time workers represented about one-fourth of the low-income male family heads.

Table 32. Distribution of Family Heads Below the Low-Income Level in 1970 by Employment Status, Work Experience, and Sex of Head

(Family heads as of March 1971)

Employment status and work experience of head	Male head		Female head	
	Negro	White	Negro	White
All family heads..........thousands..	625	2,604	820	1,097
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HEAD IN MARCH 1971				
Percent........................	100	100	100	100
Employed............................	55	51	30	28
Unemployed..........................	5	5	6	5
Not in civilian labor force..........	39	42	63	67
In Armed Forces.....................	1	2	(X)	(X)
WORK EXPERIENCE OF HEAD IN 1970				
Percent........................	100	100	100	100
Worked..............................	67	61	47	40
50 to 52 weeks....................	32	33	14	10
Full time.......................	27	28	9	7
1 to 49 weeks.....................	35	28	33	30
Main reason for working part-year:				
Unemployed.........................	15	12	5	6
Other..............................	20	16	27	24
Did not work.........................	32	38	53	60
In Armed Forces......................	1	2	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

In, March 1971, about 25 percent of all persons of Negro and other races and 4 percent of all whites received public assistance or welfare income.

The proportion of all persons of Negro and other races receiving Social Security payments (11 percent) was slightly less than that for whites--13 percent.

Table 33. Persons Receiving Public Assistance and Social Security Income in March 1971

(Numbers in millions)

Subject	Negro and other races	White
Total population............	25.6	179.6
Receiving public assistance income..	6.4	6.9
Percent of total..............	25	4
Receiving Social Security income....	2.7	23.8
Percent of total..............	11	13

In 1970, about one-half of the low-income Negro families and one-third of the Negro unrelated individuals below the low-income level received public assistance income. The comparable figures for whites were 23 percent and 15 percent, respectively.

In contrast, a greater proportion of low-income whites than Negroes received income from Social Security. About one-third of the white families below the low-income level in 1970 received Social Security benefits as compared to approximately one-fourth for Negro families. Of the 4 million white unrelated individuals below the low-income level, over one-half received Social Security payments. The comparable figure for Negroes was 35 percent.

Regardless of race, a higher proportion of low-income families headed by women than headed by men received income from public assistance. Among the low-income families headed by women, about six out of every ten Negro families and about four out of every ten white families received income from this source.

Table 34. Families and Unrelated Individuals Below the Low-Income Level in 1970 Receiving Public Assistance and Social Security Income, by Sex of Head

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	All families		Male head[1]		Female head[1]	
	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White
FAMILIES						
Total	1,445	3,701	625	2,604	820	1,097
Receiving public assistance income	690	839	177	370	513	469
Percent	48	23	28	14	63	43
Receiving Social Security income	341	1,192	188	928	153	264
Percent	24	32	30	36	19	24
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS						
Total	840	4,121	301	1,088	539	3,033
Receiving public assistance income	295	633	73	185	222	448
Percent	35	15	24	17	41	15
Receiving Social Security income	297	2,284	85	434	212	1,850
Percent	35	55	28	40	39	61

[1] For unrelated individuals, sex of individual.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

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In 1971 the number of unemployed persons of Negro and other races rose to .9 million. White unemployment also increased in 1971 to 4.1 million, surpassing the peak year (1961) of the last decade. Proportionately, the increase between 1970 and 1971 in the number of unemployed persons of Negro and other races was not statistically different from that for whites.

Table 35. Number of Employed and Unemployed Persons: 1960 to 1971

(Numbers in millions. Annual averages)

Year	Employed		Unemployed	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
1960	6.9	58.9	0.8	3.1
1961	6.8	58.9	1.0	3.7
1962	7.0	59.7	0.9	3.1
1963	7.1	60.6	0.9	3.2
1964	7.4	61.9	0.8	3.0
1965	7.6	63.4	0.7	2.7
1966	7.9	65.0	0.6	2.3
1967	8.0	66.4	0.6	2.3
1968	8.2	67.8	0.6	2.2
1969	8.4	69.5	0.6	2.3
1970	8.4	70.2	0.8	3.3
1971	8.4	70.7	0.9	4.1

Note: The information on employment and unemployment is obtained from a monthly sample survey of households. All persons 16 years of age and over are classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force for the calendar week containing the 12th of the month. The unemployed are persons who did not work or have a job during the survey week, and who had looked for work within the past 4 weeks, and were currently available for work. Also included are those waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off or waiting to report to a new job. The sum of the employed and the unemployed constitutes the civilian labor force.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The unemployment rate for both Negro and other races and for whites declined continually in the 1960's after a sharp rise during the 1961 recession. The jobless rate began to rise in 1970 and continued in 1971. The overall jobless rate of persons of Negro and other races averaged 9.9 in 1971, approximating the 1964 rate, whereas that for whites reached 5.4 percent, the highest level since 1961.

Proportionately, the increase from 1970 to 1971 in unemployment rates for Negro and other races was not statistically different from that for whites. Thus, the ratio of the jobless rate for Negro and other races to that for whites was unchanged from a 1970 differential of 1.8:1. During the 1960"s, this ratio averaged 2.1:1.

Table 36. Unemployment Rates: 1948 to 1971

(Annual averages)

Year	Negro and other races	White	Ratio: Negro and other races to white
1948...............	5.9	3.5	1.7
1949...............	8.9	5.6	1.6
1950...............	9.0	4.9	1.8
1951...............	5.3	3.1	1.7
1952...............	5.4	2.8	1.9
1953...............	4.5	2.7	1.7
1954...............	9.9	5.0	2.0
1955...............	8.7	3.9	2.2
1956...............	8.3	3.6	2.3
1957...............	7.9	3.8	2.1
1958...............	12.6	6.1	2.1
1959...............	10.7	4.8	2.2
1960...............	10.2	4.9	2.1
1961...............	12.4	6.0	2.1
1962...............	10.9	4.9	2.2
1963...............	10.8	5.0	2.2
1964...............	9.6	4.6	2.1
1965...............	8.1	4.1	2.0
1966...............	7.3	3.3	2.2
1967...............	7.4	3.4	2.2
1968...............	6.7	3.2	2.1
1969...............	6.4	3.1	2.1
1970...............	8.2	4.5	1.8
1971...............	9.9	5.4	1.8

Note: The unemployment rate is the percent unemployed in the civilian labor force.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Unemployment rates for teenagers were substantially higher than those for adults from 1960 through 1970. In 1971, this pattern continued. The rate in 1971 was highest for teenagers of Negro and other races, 31.7 percent, which was about double that for white teenagers, 15.1 percent.

Unemployment rates for adult men and women of both races were up substantially from the 1970 levels.

Table 37. Unemployment Rates by Sex and Age: 1960 and 1969 to 1971

(Annual averages)

Subject	Negro and other races				White			
	1960	1969	1970	1971	1960	1969	1970	1971
Total....	10.2	6.4	8.2	9.9	4.9	3.1	4.5	5.4
Adult men....	9.6	3.7	5.6	7.2	4.2	1.9	3.2	4.0
Adult women..	8.3	5.8	6.9	8.7	4.6	3.4	4.4	5.3
Teenagers[1]...	24.4	24.0	29.1	31.7	13.4	10.7	13.5	15.1

[1] "Teenagers" include persons 16 to 19 years old.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

As with the overall unemployment rates, the rates for married men of Negro and other races and married white men rose substantially between 1970 and 1971, after a declining trend from 1962 to 1969. The ratio of the unemployment rate for married men of Negro and other races to that for white married men remained at the 1970 differential of 1.6 to 1.

In 1971, the jobless rate for married men of Negro and other races, 4.9 percent, was still below the 1962 level. For white married men, the 1971 rate was about the same as the 1962 rate.

Table 38. Unemployment Rates for Married Men, 20 Years Old and Over, With Spouse Present: 1962 to 1971

(Annual averages)

Year	Negro and other races	White	Ratio: Negro and other races to white
1962...............	7.9	3.1	2.5
1963...............	6.8	3.0	2.3
1964...............	5.3	2.5	2.1
1965...............	4.3	2.1	2.0
1966...............	3.6	1.7	2.1
1967...............	3.2	1.6	2.0
1968...............	2.9	1.5	1.9
1969...............	2.5	1.4	1.8
1970...............	3.9	2.4	1.6
1971...............	4.9	3.0	1.6

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In October 1971, approximately 24 percent of the 1.3 million black teenagers enrolled in school were in the labor force--14 percent were holding a job, and about 9 percent were seeking employment. Of those not enrolled in school, 18 percent were jobless, and the overwhelming majority of these unemployed black teenagers were looking for full-time work. Approximately 38 percent of the teenagers out of school were not in the labor force.

Table 39. Work and School Status of Negro Teenagers: October 1971

Subject	Number (thousands)	Percent
Total	1,912	(X)
Enrolled in school	1,320	100
Employed	191	14
Unemployed	113	9
Looking for full-time work	14	1
Looking for part-time work	99	7
Not in labor force	1,016	77
Not enrolled in school	592	100
Employed	262	44
Unemployed	104	18
Looking for full-time work	96	16
Looking for part-time work	8	1
Not in labor force	226	38

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

In 1971, the unemployment rate for men of Negro and other races 20 to 29 years old was 12.9 percent. The unemployment rate for Vietnam era veterans of Negro and other races appears to be higher than that for nonveterans, however, standard errors on the small number of sample cases are such that there is no statistically significant difference. Among whites, the unemployment rate in 1971 for the white Vietnam era veteran was higher than that for the nonveteran --8.3 percent for veterans compared to 6.6 percent for nonveterans.

Table 40. Unemployment Rates of Men 20 to 29 Years Old, by Vietnam Era Veteran-Nonveteran Status and Age: 1970 and 1971

(Annual averages)

Age and year	Negro and other races		White	
	Vietnam era veterans	Nonveterans	Vietnam era veterans	Nonveterans
Total, 20 to 29 years:				
1970	11.6	9.5	6.4	5.5
1971	13.7	12.0	8.3	6.6
20 to 24 years:				
1970	15.2	11.9	8.7	7.4
1971	17.5	15.8	11.6	8.5
25 to 29 years:				
1970	7.4	6.6	4.1	3.4
1971	10.0	7.2	5.3	4.3

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Workers of Negro and other races are more likely than white workers to experience long periods of joblessness. In 1971, 2.4 percent of the labor force of Negro and other races, compared to 1.3 percent of the white labor force, had been jobless for 15 or more weeks. For each of these population groups, long-term unemployment represented about 24 percent of the total unemployment in 1971.

Table 41. Total Unemployment and Long-Term Unemployment: 1971

(Numbers in thousands. Annual averages)

Subject	Total	Negro and other races		White
		Number	Percent of total	
Total, civilian labor force..	84,113	9,322	11	74,790
Unemployed..........................	4,993	919	18	4,074
Percent of labor force.........	5.9	9.9	(X)	5.4
Long-term unemployed[1]...........	1,181	225	19	957
Percent of labor force.........	1.4	2.4	(X)	1.3

X Not applicable.

[1] Unemployed for at least 3-1/2 consecutive months, 15 weeks or more.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Loss of job as a result of layoff or discharge by employer was still the major reason for unemployment in 1971 for white women and men, and for men of Negro and other races. The largest proportions of unemployed women of Negro and other races had either lost their last job or were returning to the labor force.

Table 42. Men and Women 20 Years Old and Over by Reason for Unemployment: 1971

(Annual averages)

Subject	Men		Women	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
Total unemployed....thousands..	345	1,741	326	1,324
Percent distribution:				
Total unemployed..................	100	100	100	100
Lost last job..................	66	67	39	43
Left last job..................	11	11	14	14
Reentered labor force...........	19	20	41	39
Never worked before.............	4	2	6	4
Unemployment rate:[1]				
Total unemployed..................	7.2	4.0	8.6	5.3
Lost last job..................	4.7	2.7	3.4	2.3
Left last job..................	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.7
Reentered labor force...........	1.4	0.8	3.5	2.1
Never worked before.............	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2

[1] Unemployment rates are calculated as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The jobless rate for Negro and other races in the experienced labor force increased from 8.3 percent in 1970 to 10.0 percent in 1971. Among the workers, a rise in the unemployment rate was noted for Negro and other races in the professional, technical, craftsmen, operatives, and service occupations.

In both 1970 and 1971, Negro and other races employed in professional, technical, and managerial occupations had the lowest jobless rates. Men of Negro and other races experienced the highest unemployment rates in nonfarm labor occupations.

Table 43. Unemployment Rates of Negro and Other Races by Occupation: 1970 and 1971

(Annual averages)

Occupation	Total		Men		Women	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Total, civilian labor force	8.2	9.9	7.3	9.1	9.3	10.8
Experienced labor force	8.3	10.0	7.4	9.2	9.4	11.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2.2	3.8	2.0	3.2	2.2	4.3
Managers and administrators, except farm	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.2	(B)
Sales workers	9.1	9.3	4.0	6.7	13.3	11.6
Clerical and kindred workers	7.2	7.9	5.2	6.0	8.1	8.6
Craftsmen and kindred workers	5.1	7.6	5.2	7.5	2.5	8.1
Operatives, including transport	8.9	10.9	7.5	8.6	11.6	15.4
Nonfarm laborers	10.5	12.0	10.5	11.7	11.6	18.5
Farmers and farm workers	5.7	6.8	4.5	4.9	11.0	14.1
Service workers, except private household	7.6	9.4	6.8	9.2	8.1	9.5
Private household workers	5.4	5.8	(B)	(B)	5.4	5.9

B Base too small for figures to be shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Teenagers in the central cities experienced high unemployment rates. Among all metropolitan areas, the unemployment rate in 1971 for teenagers of Negro and other races was higher in the central cities (36 percent) than in the suburbs (29 percent). The jobless rate for adults living in the central cities was not statistically different from that in the suburbs.

In the 20 largest metropolitan areas, the unemployment rate for men of Negro and other races in the central cities was similar to that in the suburbs.

Table 44. Unemployment in Central Cities and Suburbs of All and the 20 Largest Metropolitan Areas: 1971

(Metropolitan areas as ranked in 1960. Annual averages)

Subject	Unemployment rates in metropolitan areas[1]					
	Negro and other races		White		Ratio: Negro and other races to white	
	All areas	20 largest	All areas	20 largest	All areas	20 largest
Central cities	10.6	9.8	6.0	6.3	1.8	1.6
Adult men	8.3	8.3	4.9	5.4	1.7	1.5
Adult women	8.7	7.6	5.3	5.6	1.6	1.4
Teenagers[2]	36.1	32.9	17.5	18.0	2.1	1.8
Suburbs	9.3	10.6	5.5	5.6	1.7	1.9
Adult men	7.1	8.3	3.8	3.9	1.9	2.1
Adult women	8.2	9.7	5.6	5.7	1.5	1.7
Teenagers[2]	28.7	29.5	15.7	16.4	1.8	1.8

[1] Metropolitan areas as defined in 1960.

[2] Includes persons 16 to 19 years old.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In the age groups 25 to 64 years, men of Negro and other races were less likely than white men to be in the labor force. On the other hand, for these same age groups, the labor force participation of women of Negro and other races was higher than that of white women.

For both teenage boys and girls, the labor force participation rates were lower for Negro and other races; for both women and men 20 to 24 years old the rates for Negro and other races and whites were about the same.

Table 45. Labor Force Participation Rates by Age and Sex: 1971

(Includes Armed Forces. Annual averages)

Age	Men		Women	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
Total, 16 years and over.....	76	81	49	43
16 and 17 years....................	33	50	22	36
18 and 19 years....................	62	70	42	55
20 to 24 years.....................	84	86	56	58
25 to 34 years.....................	93	97	59	44
35 to 44 years.....................	92	97	61	50
45 to 54 years.....................	87	98	59	54
55 to 64 years.....................	78	83	47	43
65 years and over..................	25	26	12	9

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The proportion of men of Negro and other races in the labor force working year round, full time in 1970 was somewhat less than for white men. About three-fifths of men of Negro and other races, compared with two-thirds of white men, worked year round, full time.

About the same proportion of women of Negro and other races and white women worked year round, full time.

Table 46. Persons Who Worked During 1970, by Full- and Part-Time Job Status

Work experience	Men		Women	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
Total, all workers...millions..	5.5	49.4	4.8	33.9
Percent......................	100	100	100	100
Year round, full time..............	59	67	42	41
Part year, full time...............	27	21	29	27
More than 6 months...............	16	13	14	13
6 months or less.................	11	8	15	14
Part time.........................	14	12	30	33

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In the age groups 25 to 64 years, a larger proportion of men of Negro and other races than white men were not working because they were physically and mentally unable to work. For both groups (Negro and other races and whites) similar proportions (about 8 out of 10) of the teenagers not in the labor force were attending school.

Table 47. Men Not in the Labor Force by Age: 1971

(Annual averages)

Age and race	Total not in labor force (thousands)	Reason not in labor force (percent)			
		Total	Going to school	Unable to work[1]	Others[2]
16 to 19 years:					
Negro and other races......	554	100	81	1	18
White......................	2,696	100	83	1	16
20 to 24 years:					
Negro and other races......	175	100	62	10	27
White......................	1,095	100	76	5	20
25 to 54 years:					
Negro and other races......	327	100	9	57	33
White......................	1,215	100	17	47	36
55 to 64 years:					
Negro and other races......	173	100	-	62	38
White......................	1,378	100	-	44	56
65 years and over:					
Negro and other races......	525	100	-	27	73
White......................	5,578	100	-	12	88

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

[1] Includes only those who have serious, long-term physical or mental illness.

[2] Includes retired workers and unpaid family workers working less than 15 hours per week, and those awaiting military service.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

About half of both Negro and white women who were heads of families were in the civilian labor force in March 1971. About 10 percent of Negro women who were heads of families and in the labor force were unemployed. The jobless rate for the comparable group of white women was 6 percent.

Table 48. Employment Status of Female Family Heads: March 1971

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment	Negro	White
Total, female family heads.....	1,506	4,381
In civilian labor force..............	783	2,398
Percent of total.................	52.0	54.7
Unemployed.........................	78	146
Percent of labor force...........	10.0	6.1
Not in civilian labor force..........	723	1,982

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

During the last 11 years, the number of workers of Negro and other races employed in the better paying white-collar, craftsmen, and operatives occupations increased by 69 percent--from about 3 million in 1960 to about 5 million in 1971. For the white population employed in these jobs, the percentage increase was less, 23 percent between 1960 and 1971.

In 1971, Negro and other races constituted about 8 percent of employees in the higher skilled, better paying jobs compared to about 6 percent in 1960.

Table 49. Employment by Broad Occupational Groups: 1960 and 1966 to 1971

(Numbers in millions. Annual averages)

Year	Total		White-collar workers, craftsmen, and operatives		All other workers[1]	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
1960............	6.9	58.9	2.9	46.1	4.0	12.8
1966............	7.9	65.0	4.0	52.5	3.9	12.6
1967............	8.0	66.4	4.3	53.6	3.7	12.7
1968............	8.2	67.8	4.6	54.9	3.6	12.8
1969............	8.4	69.5	4.9	56.4	3.5	13.1
1970............	8.4	70.2	5.1	57.0	3.4	13.2
1971............	8.4	70.7	4.9	56.5	3.5	14.2
Percent change: 1960 to 1971..	+22	+20	+69	+23	-13	+11

Note: Comparisons with data prior to January 1971 are affected by the reclassification of census occupations that was introduced in that month. For an explanation of the changes see Bureau of Census Technical Paper No. 26, "1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of Their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements."

[1] Includes private household and other service workers, laborers and farm workers. Median usual weekly earnings were about $40 to $120 a week for these workers, compared with $120 to about $200 a week for white-collar workers, craftsmen, and operatives in May 1971.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Despite the upgrading of employment for Negro and other races, marked differences still existed between Negro and other races and whites in the distribution of employment in 1971. About 13 percent of all employed workers of Negro and other races held professional, technical, and managerial positions compared with 27 percent for whites. Similarly, among craftsmen and foremen, the proportions were 8 percent for Negro and other races and 13 percent for whites. About 41 percent of employed persons of Negro and other races were engaged in service, private household, farm and laboring jobs, about double the 20 percent for whites.

Table 50. Employed Persons by Occupation: 1971

(Numbers in thousands. Annual averages)

Occupation	Negro and other races	White	Percent distribution: Negro and other races	Percent distribution: White
Total, employed	8,403	70,716	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	756	10,314	9	15
Managers and administrators, except farm	342	8,333	4	12
Sales workers	191	4,875	2	7
Clerical and kindred workers	1,154	12,286	14	17
Craftsmen and kindred workers	663	9,515	8	14
Operatives, including transport	1,821	11,162	22	16
Nonfarm laborers	868	3,154	10	5
Farmers and farm workers	285	2,723	3	4
Service workers, except private household	1,706	7,483	20	11
Private household workers	615	872	7	1

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

About the same proportion, 13 percent, of men and women of Negro and other races were in professional, technical, and managerial occupations. Higher proportions of white men than white women were in these occupations.

About 33 percent of employed men and about 44 percent of employed women of Negro and other races were in service, private household, and laborer occupations. Comparable proportions for white men and women were 14 and 20 percents, respectively.

Table 51. Percent Distribution of Employed Workers, by Occupation and Sex: 1971

(Annual averages)

Occupation	Negro and other races		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total, employed.............thousands.	4,746	3,658	44,499	26,217
Percent............................	100	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and managerial....	13	13	30	20
Clerical and sales.......................	9	25	13	43
Craftsmen and kindred workers.............	13	1	21	1
Operatives, including transport...........	26	15	17	13
Nonfarm laborers.........................	18	1	7	1
Farmers and farm workers..................	5	2	5	2
Service workers, except private household..	15	27	7	16
Private household workers.................	-	16	-	3

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Historically, blacks have been overrepresented in most lower paying, less-skilled jobs and underrepresented in the better paying, high-skilled jobs. While this is still true, the 1970 census data show that blacks made some advances and are becoming more equally represented in the major occupation groups. In 1970, black workers constituted 10 percent of the employed population, but only 5 percent of the professional workers, 3 percent of managers and administrators, and 6 percent of the craftsmen, as contrasted to 17 percent of service workers (excluding private household), about 20 percent of laborers, and about 50 percent of all private household workers. With the exception of the categories service workers and private household workers, these 1970 figures represent an improvement over corresponding 1960 percentages.

Table 52. Occupation of the Total and Negro Employed Population: 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Total	Negro	Percent Negro of total
Total employed	76,554	7,361	10
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	11,349	611	5
Engineers	1,208	14	1
Physicians, dentists, and related practitioners	539	11	2
Health workers, except practitioners	1,205	101	8
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	2,540	215	8
Other professional workers	5,857	270	5
Managers and administrators, except farm	6,371	170	3
Self-employed	1,164	36	3
Sales workers	5,443	167	3
Clerical and kindred workers	13,745	1,011	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	10,608	665	6
Mechanics and repairmen	2,444	142	6
Metal craftsmen, except mechanics and machinists	720	36	5
Construction craftsmen	1,940	150	8
Other craftsmen	5,505	337	6
Operatives, except transport	10,496	1,327	13
Transport equipment operatives	2,958	417	14
Truck drivers	1,380	185	13
Other transport equipment operatives	1,578	232	15
Laborers, except farm	3,427	688	20
Construction laborers	600	133	22
Freight, stock, and material handlers	1,347	219	16
Other laborers, except farm	1,479	336	23
Farmers and farm managers	1,426	43	3
Farm laborers and farm foremen	954	177	19
Service workers, except private household	8,625	1,475	17
Cleaning service workers	1,862	507	27
Food service workers	2,774	341	12
Health service workers	1,181	259	22
Personal service workers	1,154	125	11
Protective service workers	952	69	7
Private household workers	1,152	610	53

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

The proportion of black workers of the total employment in the 9 industries with relatively high hourly earnings ranged from 6 to 13 percent in 1970. In spite of this, blacks held no more than 2 percent of the higher paying jobs (professional, technical, or managerial) in any of the 9 industries. In all of the 9 industries, blacks were overrepresented in the lower paying jobs, but their share of the middle level jobs was more comparable to the proportion that blacks are of all employees.

Table 53. Negro Persons Employed in Industries With High Average Hourly Earnings, by Occupational Pay Level: 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	All occupations	Higher paid[1]	Middle pay level[2]			Lower paid[3]	Average hourly earnings of all workers[4] 1970
			Total	Craftsmen	Other		
NEGROES EMPLOYED							
All industries	2,965	206	2,227	222	2,005	531	$3.22
Total, nine industries[5]	840	24	774	88	686	42	3.71
PERCENT NEGRO OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT							
All industries	10	3	11	6	13	27	(X)
Total, nine industries[5]	9	1	11	5	12	20	(X)
Printing and publishing	6	2	7	3	9	33	3.92
Chemicals	9	1	11	5	12	24	3.69
Primary metal	13	2	15	7	17	19	3.93
Fabricated metal	10	1	11	6	13	19	3.53
Nonelectrical machinery	6	1	8	4	9	16	3.77
Electrical machinery	8	1	10	4	11	19	3.28
Transportation equipment	11	1	13	7	15	24	4.06
Air transportation	6	2	7	3	9	11	[6]3.85
Instruments	6	1	7	3	7	20	3.35

Note: Data for tables 53 through 56 are based upon reports filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission by companies with 100 or more employees.

X Not applicable.

[1] Professional, managerial and sales workers.

[2] Technical, clerical, craftsmen, operatives, and labor workers.

[3] Service workers.

[4] Data from Bureau of Labor Statistics Monthly Report on Employment, Payroll and Hours, 1970.

[5] Nine high earnings industries.

[6] Average hourly earnings includes "all transportation and public utilities."

Source: U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In each of the 9 industries with high hourly earnings, the proportion of blacks in the highest paid jobs as professional, technical, and managerial workers was far below the comparable proportion of all workers.

A higher proportion of blacks than of all workers held middle pay level jobs in all of the industries. In all of the industries, smaller percentages of the black employment were in the craftsmen jobs, the relatively well-paid middle level jobs.

Table 54. Percent Distribution of Total and Negro Persons Employed in High Hourly Earnings Industries in 1970, by Occupational Pay Level

Industry	Total employed (thousands)	Percent of total employment					
		Total	Higher paid[1]	Middle pay level[2]			Lower paid[3]
				Total	Craftsmen	Other	
All industries:							
Total	28,883	100	25	68	14	55	7
Negro	2,965	100	7	75	7	68	18
Nine industries:[4]							
Total	9,368	100	20	78	18	60	2
Negro	840	100	3	92	10	82	5
Printing and publishing:							
Total	579	100	23	75	25	49	2
Negro	37	100	6	82	10	72	12
Chemicals:							
Total	933	100	27	71	15	55	3
Negro	80	100	4	89	9	80	7
Primary metal industry:							
Total	1,139	100	13	86	20	65	2
Negro	151	100	2	96	10	85	3
Fabricated metal:							
Total	913	100	13	86	20	65	1
Negro	92	100	1	96	12	84	3
Nonelectrical machinery:							
Total	1,560	100	19	79	21	58	2
Negro	101	100	3	92	13	80	5
Electrical machines:							
Total	1,822	100	20	79	12	67	2
Negro	148	100	3	93	7	87	4
Transportation equipment:							
Total	1,767	100	19	79	21	58	2
Negro	194	100	2	93	13	80	5
Air transportation:							
Total	282	100	38	51	20	31	12
Negro	16	100	15	63	12	52	22
Instruments:							
Total	373	100	22	76	14	62	2
Negro	21	100	4	89	8	81	7

[1] Professional, managerial and sales workers.
[2] Technical, clerical, craftsmen, operatives and labor workers.
[3] Service workers.
[4] Nine high earnings industries.

Source: U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

In the 9 industries with the largest proportion of black workers, blacks held 18 percent of all jobs, but only 5 percent of the higher paid occupations (professional, technical, and managerial) in 1970. Blacks were employed in 12 percent of the craftsmen jobs, which tend to be well paying, 18 percent of the other middle level jobs, and 27 percent of the lower paying jobs.

The proportion of black workers in the higher and middle level jobs was greater in the 9 industries than in all industries.

Table 55. Negro Persons Employed in Industries With a Large Proportion of Negroes, by Occupational Pay Level: 1970

Industry	All occupations	Higher paid[1]	Middle pay level[2]			Lower paid[3]
			Total	Craftsmen and foremen	Other	
NEGROES EMPLOYED						
All industries..........thousands..	2,965	206	2,227	222	2,005	531
Total, nine industries[4]..thousands..	465	31	183	13	171	251
PERCENT NEGRO OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT						
All industries....................	10	3	11	6	13	27
Total, nine industries[4]............	18	5	17	12	18	27
Tobacco..............................	23	4	25	7	27	49
Medical and other health services......	16	4	13	11	14	28
Local passenger transit...............	20	18	20	11	22	31
Water transportation..................	18	2	21	13	22	21
Eating and drinking places............	18	8	19	23	18	20
Real estate...........................	13	2	12	7	14	26
Hotel and other lodging places.........	23	7	18	12	19	28
Personal services.....................	30	6	36	25	37	34
Miscellaneous repair services..........	10	2	12	11	13	26

[1] Professional, managerial, and sales workers.
[2] Technical, craftsmen, operatives, and labor workers.
[3] Service workers.
[4] Nine industries with a large proportion of Negroes.

Source: U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

In higher paying jobs, the local passenger transit industry had the largest percentage (11) of black employees. The proportion of black workers in these jobs was 8 percent for medical and other health services, and 6 percent for eating and drinking places. For the remaining 6 industries, the percentage of blacks in these jobs was strikingly low--4 percent or less.

Blacks in the 9 selected industries are more likely than blacks in all industries to be in the lower paid occupations.

Table 56. Distribution of Total and Negro Persons Employed, by Occupational Pay Level, in Industries With a Large Proportion of Negro Employment: 1970

Industry	Total employed (thousands)	Percent of total employed					
		Total	Higher paid[1]	Middle pay level[2] Total	Craftsmen	Other	Lower paid[3]
All industries:							
Total	28,883	100	25	68	14	55	7
Negro	2,965	100	7	75	7	68	18
Nine industries:[4]							
Total	2,625	100	24	40	4	36	36
Negro	465	100	7	39	3	37	54
Tobacco:							
Total	69	100	12	85	9	76	3
Negro	16	100	2	91	3	89	7
Medical and other health services:							
Total	1,634	100	30	36	2	34	34
Negro	259	100	8	30	1	29	61
Local passenger transit:							
Total	135	100	13	79	17	62	8
Negro	28	100	11	77	9	68	12
Water transportation:							
Total	82	100	16	81	13	67	4
Negro	15	100	2	94	10	84	4
Eating and drinking places:							
Total	291	100	13	18	3	15	69
Negro	53	100	6	18	3	15	76
Real estate:							
Total	47	100	26	48	9	39	26
Negro	6	100	4	45	4	40	51
Hotel and other lodging places:							
Total	234	100	9	29	5	24	61
Negro	54	100	3	22	3	20	75
Personal services:							
Total	105	100	18	73	4	69	9
Negro	32	100	4	87	3	83	10
Miscellaneous repair services:							
Total	27	100	19	80	35	45	1
Negro	3	100	4	93	36	58	3

[1] Professional, managerial, and sales workers.
[2] Technical, clerical, craftsmen, operatives, and labor workers.
[3] Service workers.
[4] Nine industries with a large proportion of Negroes.

Source: U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Black employees held 15.1 percent of all full-time Federal jobs in May 1971, compared with 13.5 percent in June 1965. In 1971, blacks represented 11 percent of all Federal employees paid under the Federal Classification Act; 21 percent under Wage System; 18 percent under Postal Field Service rates; and 6 percent under all other pay systems.

Blacks held about 3 percent of the GS-12 to 15 jobs and 2 percent of those in the highest grades (GS-16 to 18) under the Federal Classification Act.

Table 57. Federal Employment Pay Plan and Grade Grouping: June 1965 and May 1971

Pay system and grade grouping	May 1971		Percent Negro	
	Total	Negro	1965	1971
Total, all pay plans[1]	2,578,124	388,557	13.5	15.1
General Schedule and Similar	1,307,082	146,459	9.5	11.2
GS-1 to 4	300,466	65,113	19.3	21.7
5 to 8	384,189	55,605	9.6	14.5
9 to 11	316,019	17,450	3.4	5.5
12 to 15	300,758	8,184	1.3	2.7
16 to 18	5,650	107	1.0	1.9
Wage Systems, total[2]	517,083	106,468	19.7	20.6
Regular Nonsupervisory	391,523	88,753	(NA)	22.7
WG-1 to 6	144,561	59,268	(NA)	41.0
7 to 9	96,740	19,003	(NA)	19.6
10 to 12	145,006	10,349	(NA)	7.1
13 to 15	5,216	133	(NA)	2.5
Regular Leader	16,276	2,961	(NA)	18.2
WL-1 to 6	5,272	2,215	(NA)	42.0
7 to 9	4,302	558	(NA)	13.0
10 to 12	6,541	183	(NA)	2.8
13 to 15	161	5	(NA)	3.1
Regular Supervisory	42,064	4,518	(NA)	10.7
WS-1 to 6	9,659	3,158	(NA)	32.7
7 to 12	28,422	1,322	(NA)	4.7
13 to 15	3,254	33	(NA)	1.0
16 to 19	729	5	(NA)	0.7
Other wage systems	67,220	10,236	(NA)	15.2
Postal Field Service	702,626	132,404	15.7	18.4
PFS-1 to 5[3]	590,289	117,725	17.1	19.9
6 to 9	90,187	13,587	9.3	15.1
10 to 16	21,559	1,077	1.8	5.0
17 to 19	552	13	2.8	2.4
20 to 21	39	2	-	5.1
Total other pay systems	51,333	3,226	12.9	6.3

Note: Classification Act (General Schedule and Similar) salary schedules are based on 1971 pay rates which start at $4,326 a year for a GS-1 employee and increase for each grade to $37,624 for GS-18 at the entering level. Pay rates by grade for Regular Nonsupervisory, Regular Leader, and Regular Supervisory are not standard nation-wide. For example, the WG-1 salary varies by geographic areas, because in each wage area, the rates are determined by the prevailing rate in the private sector. Postal Field Service pay rates range from $5,178 a year for a Grade 1 employee to $33,171 for a Grade 21, at the entering level. In 1965 there were 20 PFS grades.

- Represents zero. NA Not available.

[1] Includes other pay plans, not shown separately.

[2] In 1970-71 the majority of Federal employees under wage systems were converted to one of the Coordinated Federal Wage Systems (CFWS)--Regular Nonsupervisory, Regular Leader, and Regular Supervisory. The remaining employees were in "other wage systems," which will eventually be converted to the CFWS.

[3] Includes 4th class postmasters and rural carriers.

Source: U.S. Civil Service Commission.

Nearly all, 91 percent, of the black firms operated as sole proprietorships. Only a minority, about one-fourth, of the 163,000 black-owned firms had paid employees; however, they accounted for the major portion, 82 percent, of the gross receipts of black-owned businesses in 1969.

Over 50 percent of black-owned businesses were located in the South with less than half as many accounted for in the North Central Region, the second region of concentration.

Table 58. Selected Characteristics for Black-Owned Firms: 1969

Subject	Total	With paid employees	Without paid employees
Firms: Number..............thousands..	163	38	125
Percent........................	100	23	77
Gross Receipts: Amount.......millions..	$4,474	$3,653	$821
Percent................	100	82	18
Average receipts per firm.....millions..	$27.4	$95.4	$6.6
Employees:			
Number................................	(X)	152	(X)
Average employees per firm............	(X)	25	(X)
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION			
Legal form of organization:			
Total firms.........................	100	100	100
Sole proprietorship...................	91	79	95
Partnership...........................	7	13	5
Corporations..........................	2	8	-
Region of location:			
Total firms[1].......................	100	100	100
Northeast.............................	15	15	15
North Central.........................	22	25	22
South.................................	51	49	52
West..................................	11	10	11

- Rounds to zero. X Not applicable.

[1] Includes firms not specified by region.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Black-owned firms represented 2 percent of all enterprises in 1969. Among the specified industries, transportation and other public utilities had the highest proportion of black-owned firms.

Black-owned businesses received less than one-half of a percent of the total gross receipts. In only one industry group, selected services, was the proportion of gross receipts received by black-owned firms above 1 percent.

Table 59. Number and Gross Receipts for All and Black-Owned Firms, by Industry Division: 1969

(Numbers in thousands. Receipts in millions of dollars)

Industry division	Firms			Gross receipts		
	All firms[1] (number)	Black-owned firms (number)	Percent black of all firms	All firms[1]	Black-owned firms	Percent black of all firms
All industries.........	7,489	163	2.2	$1,497,969	$4,474	0.3
Contract construction......	856	16	1.9	92,291	464	0.5
Manufactures...............	401	3	0.8	588,682	303	0.1
Transportation and other public utilities..........	359	17	4.7	106,040	211	0.2
Wholesale trade............	434	1	0.2	213,196	385	0.2
Retail trade...............	2,046	45	2.2	320,751	1,932	0.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate...............	1,223	8	0.6	86,670	288	0.3
Selected services..........	1,803	56	3.1	61,858	663	1.1
Other industries and not classified................	367	17	4.5	28,481	228	0.8

[1] Based on data from IRS statistics of income for 1967.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Automotive dealers and gasoline filling stations ranked first in gross receipts among black-owned firms, despite the fact that they accounted for only a small proportion of black-owned enterprises in 1969. Although black-owned businesses were concentrated in personal services industries, these businesses received only 9 percent of the gross receipts of the 10 most important industry groups (ranked in terms of gross receipts).

Table 60. Ten Most Important Industry Groups of Black-Owned Firms Ranked by Receipts: 1969

Rank	Industry	Firms (thousands)	Gross receipts (millions)
	All industry groups....................	163	$4,474
	Ten most important industry groups.........	97	3,072
	Percent of all industry groups...........	60	69
	Percent................................	100	100
1	Automotive dealers and gasoline filling stations....................................	7	21
2	Food stores.................................	12	14
3	Wholesale trade.............................	2	13
4	Eating and drinking places..................	15	12
5	Personal services...........................	35	9
6	Special trade contractors...................	14	9
7	Miscellaneous retail stores.................	7	9
8	General building contractors................	2	5
9	Trucking and warehousing....................	7	4
10	Insurance carrier...........................	-	4

- Rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

IV EDUCATION

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Since 1965 (earliest year that survey data on blacks were available), there has been a marked improvement in the proportion of young adult blacks enrolled in school. In 1971, 18 percent of the blacks 20 to 24 years old were attending school, a substantial increase over the 9 percent in 1965. Among whites 20 to 24 years old, there has been little change in proportions attending school over the past 6 years.

In 1971, about one-fifth of both black and white children 3 and 4 years old were in nursery school or kindergarten. Substantial proportions of black and white children 5 years of age were attending school. For both races, nearly all children of the compulsory attendance ages, 6 to 15 years old, were enrolled in school.

Table 61. Percent Enrolled in School by Age: 1965, 1967, 1969, and 1971

Age	Negro				White			
	1965	1967	1969	1971	1965	1967	1969	1971
3 and 4 years........	[1]12	18	21	21	10	13	15	21
5 years..............	59	67	70	81	72	80	80	85
6 to 15 years........	99	98	99	99	99	99	99	99
16 and 17 years......	84	84	86	89	88	89	90	90
18 and 19 years......	40	41	45	47	47	48	51	49
20 to 24 years.......	9	13	15	18	20	23	24	22

[1] Negro and other races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Blacks of high school age, 14 to 17 years old, were less likely to be enrolled in the modal grades for their age than were whites, in 1971. There was some evidence that for both races, males were more likely to experience grade retardation (2 or more years below mode) than were females.

Table 62. Percent of Enrolled Persons 14 to 17 Years Old In and Below Modal Grade, by Age: 1971

Subject	Negro		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
IN MODAL GRADE[1]				
Total, 14 to 17 years old..	44.3	52.1	65.5	72.1
14 years old....................	53.3	56.7	67.9	72.4
15 years old....................	43.9	54.9	63.3	70.7
16 years old....................	38.2	51.9	64.1	69.3
17 years old....................	39.7	41.7	66.8	76.5
TWO OR MORE YEARS BELOW MODE				
Total, 14 to 17 years old..	14.3	9.7	5.4	3.1
14 years old....................	11.5	6.9	3.9	3.9
15 years old....................	11.8	7.8	4.6	3.4
16 years old....................	13.3	5.6	5.8	2.5
17 years old....................	22.0	22.5	7.0	2.4

[1] Modal grades are: 14 year olds, high school 1; 15 year olds, high school 2; 16 year olds, high school 3; 17 year olds, high school 4.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Between 1970 and 1971, the high school dropout rate for blacks 14 to 19 years old decreased. In 1971, the dropout rate for the young blacks was 11.1 percent, compared to the 1970 rate of 14.6 percent. However, blacks in this age group were still more likely than whites to be high school dropouts in both 1970 and 1971. The rate for whites was the same for both years--7.4 percent.

As high school teenagers grow older, the chances of them dropping out of school tend to become much greater. Among black males, nearly all of the 14 year olds were enrolled in school but among the 19 year olds, 29 percent had dropped out without completing their high school education.

Table 63. Percent High School Dropouts Among Persons 14 to 19 Years Old, by Sex and Age: 1970 and 1971

Age	1970				1971			
	Black		White		Black		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total, 14 to 19 years..	15.9	13.3	6.7	8.1	11.6	10.5	6.9	7.8
14 years old...............	0.9	2.9	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.4	1.0	1.1
15 years old...............	3.3	2.7	2.0	2.4	3.8	1.5	1.1	1.9
16 years old...............	10.9	11.1	5.0	6.7	7.2	4.2	5.3	6.2
17 years old...............	16.0	13.7	7.6	10.2	11.8	15.2	7.6	11.0
18 years old...............	29.8	27.8	13.6	14.1	22.7	20.8	12.8	13.6
19 years old...............	44.1	25.8	12.9	15.7	29.3	24.6	15.9	14.0

Note: Dropouts are persons who are not enrolled in school and who are not high school graduates.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Among the young men 16 to 21 years old who were not enrolled in school, more than half, 57 percent, of the blacks and 38 percent of the whites had not completed their high school education.

For both black and white men not enrolled in school, those who were not high school graduates were more likely than the high school graduates to be unemployed or not in the labor force. However, this situation was more pronounced among blacks, among whom half of the men 16 to 21 years old who were school dropouts were not working or looking for work. The proportion was 34 percent for the comparable group of white men.

Table 64. Men 16 to 21 Years Old Not Attending School, by Level of Education and Labor Force Status: 1970

Subject	Negro		White	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
Total	604	100	3,317	100
Not high school graduate	345	57	1,275	38
High school graduate	259	43	2,042	62
Not high school graduate	345	100	1,275	100
Employed or in Armed Forces	171	50	837	66
Unemployed or not in labor force	173	50	437	34
High school graduate	259	100	2,042	100
Employed or in Armed Forces	186	72	1,716	84
Unemployed or not in labor force	73	28	326	16

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

At the beginning of the 1960 decade, less than half of young black men and women, 25 to 29 years old, had completed high school. By 1971, 54 percent of the young black men of this age had achieved a high school education.

Among whites, about 80 percent of both young men and women completed high school in 1971.

Table 65. Percent of Persons 25 to 29 Years Old Who Completed 4 Years of High School or More, by Sex: 1960, 1966, 1970, and 1971

Year	Male		Female	
	Negro	White	Negro	White
1960................	[1]36	63	[1]41	65
1966................	49	73	47	74
1970................	54	79	58	76
1971................	54	81	61	78

[1] Data for Negro and other races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Young black adults have made gains in completing college. Between 1960 and 1971, the proportion of blacks, 25 to 34 years old, who had completed 4 or more years of college increased from 4 percent to 6 percent.

In 1971, as in the previous years shown, white men (25 to 34 years old) were more likely than white women to have completed college--21 percent and 13 percent, respectively. The proportion of black men completing college was not statistically different in 1971 from the comparable proportion of black women.

Table 66. Percent of Population 25 to 34 Years Old Who Completed 4 Years of College or More, by Sex: 1960, 1966, 1970, and 1971

Year	Negro			White		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1960	4.3	3.9	4.6	11.7	15.7	7.8
1966	5.7	5.2	6.1	14.6	18.9	10.4
1970	6.1	5.8	6.4	16.6	20.9	12.3
1971	6.3	6.5	6.2	17.2	21.1	13.4

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

College attendance has increased among young blacks 18 to 24 years old. In 1971, 18 percent of the young blacks were enrolled in college as compared to about 10 percent in 1965. The proportion of young whites 18 to 24 years old attending college has remained relatively stable since 1965.

Table 67. College Enrollment of Persons 18 to 24 Years Old, by Sex: 1965 and 1971

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex and race	1965			1971		
	Total, 18 to 24 years old	Enrolled in college		Total, 18 to 24 years old	Enrolled in college	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
Negro	2,041	210	10	2,866	522	18
Male	935	99	11	1,318	262	20
Female	1,106	111	10	1,547	259	17
White	16,505	4,213	26	20,533	5,594	27
Male	7,641	2,593	34	9,653	3,284	34
Female	8,864	1,620	18	10,880	2,310	21

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

For both blacks and whites, college attendance for young adults tends to increase with family income. In 1971, of those black families with incomes under $3,000 and with a family member 18 to 24 years old, 11 percent had at least one member enrolled in college compared to 36 percent for those families with incomes $10,000 and over. Among whites at the upper income level, 51 percent of the families with college age members had one or more members enrolled in college.

Table 68. Families With Members 18 to 24 Years Old, by College Enrollment Status and Family Income: 1971

(Numbers in thousands)

Family income	Negro			White		
	Total	One or more members attending college full time	Percent of total	Total	One or more members attending college full time	Percent of total
Total[1]................	1,260	288	23	8,272	3,341	40
Under $3,000..............	298	33	11	429	68	16
$3,000 to $4,999...........	299	61	20	623	134	22
$5,000 to $7,499...........	250	64	26	1,036	306	30
$7,500 to $9,999...........	141	43	30	1,288	427	33
$10,000 and over...........	193	69	36	4,279	2,167	51
$10,000 to $14,999.......	124	42	34	2,236	953	43
$15,000 and over.........	69	27	39	2,043	1,214	59

Note: Families with members 18 to 24 years old. Excludes families whose only members 18 to 24 years old are the head, wife, or other members who are married, spouse present.

[1] Includes income not reported, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Among family members 18 to 24 years old enrolled in college, 12 percent of the blacks were from families whose incomes were under $3,000 as compared with only about 2 percent of the comparable group of whites. Furthermore, the greatest proportion, 60 percent, of black college students were from families with incomes $3,000 to $9,999; whereas, the largest group of white students, 41 percent, were from families with incomes $15,000 and over.

Table 69. Family Members 18 to 24 Years Old, by College Enrollment Status and Family Income: 1971

Enrollment status and race[1]	Total[2] (thousands)	Percent of total				
		Under $3,000	$3,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over		
				Total	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000
NEGRO						
Enrolled in college........	408	12	60	27	16	11
Not enrolled in college....	1,102	25	59	16	11	6
High school graduate.....	635	21	60	19	12	7
Not high school graduate.	467	31	57	12	8	4
WHITE						
Enrolled in college........	3,889	2	27	71	31	41
Not enrolled in college....	5,053	7	43	49	29	20
High school graduate.....	3,970	5	39	56	32	24
Not high school graduate.	1,082	18	58	24	17	7

[1] Excludes family heads and wives and other family members who are married, spouse present.

[2] Based on persons reporting on family income.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

In 1970, less than half, 44 percent, of black undergraduate students were enrolled in colleges which were predominantly minority. However, in the South, where 55 percent of all black students attend college, over half, 65 percent, of the students were attending predominantly black institutions.

Table 70. Black Undergraduate Students Enrolled in College by Type and Region of Institution: 1970

Subject	Total	North and West	South[1]
Total, enrolled	356,836	161,580	195,256
Enrolled in predominantly minority institutions	158,500	31,181	127,319
Percent of total	44.4	19.3	65.2
Enrolled in other institutions (not predominantly minority)	198,336	130,399	67,937
Percent of total	55.6	80.7	34.8

[1] Includes the State of Missouri, not regularly included in Census standard definition of the South.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office for Civil Rights.

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In 1970, about 6.2 million units were occupied by Negro households; approximately 56.5 million were occupied by white households. In 1970, a smaller proportion of Negro than white households lived in homes they owned or were buying--42 percent and 65 percent, respectively. In 1960, 38 percent of units occupied by Negro and other races were owned by the occupant, compared to 64 percent by whites.

The rate of owner occupancy was highest for Negro households in the South (47 percent) and for white households in the North Central Region (70 percent). Over the decade, increases in the rate of Negro homeownership occurred in the Northeast, North Central, and South. The increases, however, were more marked in the North Central and Southern Regions. In the North Central, the owner occupancy rate among Negro households rose from 36 percent to 42 percent; in the South, the proportion advanced from 42 to 47 percent. For the West, the homeownership rate was 40 percent for Negro households in 1970; the comparable rate in 1960 was 45 percent for households of Negro and other races.

Table 71. Tenure of Occupied Housing Units by Region: 1960 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Area	Negro				White			
	Total	Owner occupied		Renter occupied	Total	Owner occupied		Renter occupied
		Number	Percent of total			Number	Percent of total	
1960								
United States..	5,144	1,974	38	3,171	47,880	30,823	64	17,057
Northeast..........	875	236	27	639	12,648	7,352	58	5,295
North Central......	947	339	36	607	14,432	9,968	69	4,464
South..............	2,756	1,146	42	1,610	12,747	8,467	66	4,280
West...............	567	253	45	314	8,053	5,035	63	3,018
1970								
United States..	6,180	2,568	42	3,612	56,529	36,979	65	19,551
Northeast..........	1,279	365	29	914	14,092	8,522	60	5,569
North Central......	1,284	540	42	744	16,163	11,346	70	4,817
South..............	3,110	1,459	47	1,651	16,047	10,948	68	5,099
West...............	507	203	40	303	10,228	6,162	70	4,066

Note: The 1960 data are for households of "Negro and other races."

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

For both Negroes and whites, homeownership rates were higher in nonmetropolitan areas and suburbs (outside central cities) than in central cities.

During the decade, for Negro households, the rate of owner occupancy increased in both the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas as well as in the central cities and suburbs. In the central cities, the homeownership rate was 35 percent in 1970; 31 percent in 1960. In the suburbs, where the homeownership rate was highest in both 1960 and 1970, the rates were 52 and 54 percents, respectively. The greatest change in owner occupancy rate occurred in nonmetropolitan areas--45 percent in 1960, 52 percent in 1970.

Table 72. Tenure of Occupied Housing Units, Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas: 1960 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Metropolitan areas as defined in respective censuses)

Type of residence	Negro				White			
	Total	Owner occupied		Renter occupied	Total	Owner occupied		Renter occupied
		Number	Percent of total			Number	Percent of total	
1960								
United States....	5,144	1,974	38	3,171	47,880	30,823	64	17,057
Metropolitan areas...	3,486	1,224	35	2,262	30,514	18,812	62	11,702
Central cities.....	2,844	892	31	1,952	15,662	7,885	50	7,777
Outside central cities............	643	333	52	310	14,852	10,927	74	3,925
Outside metropolitan areas...............	1,658	749	45	909	17,367	12,012	69	5,355
1970								
United States....	6,180	2,568	42	3,612	56,529	36,979	65	19,551
Metropolitan areas...	4,745	1,826	38	2,919	38,558	24,023	62	14,535
Central cities.....	3,838	1,336	35	2,502	17,188	8,831	51	8,357
Outside central cities............	907	490	54	417	21,370	15,192	71	6,178
Outside metropolitan areas...............	1,435	742	52	693	17,971	12,955	72	5,016

Note: The 1960 data are for households of "Negro and other races."

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Approximately 17 percent of the housing units occupied by Negroes lacked some or all plumbing facilities in 1970; 40 percent of the units occupied by Negro and other races households lacked such facilities in 1960.

Negro occupied housing units which lacked basic plumbing comprised a disproportionate share of all the occupied units which lacked such facilities. While Negro occupied housing units were 9.7 percent of all occupied housing units in 1970, Negro occupied units with incomplete plumbing comprised 27.6 percent of all the housing with incomplete plumbing. In 1960, the similar proportion was 27.0 percent for households of Negro and other races.

Table 73. Number of Occupied Housing Units by Availability of Complete Plumbing Facilities: 1960 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Year	With all plumbing facilities[1]		Lacking some or all plumbing facilities[1]	
	Negro	White	Negro	White
Number of occupied housing units:				
1960	[2]3,048	42,190	[2]2,096	5,689
1970	5,139	53,883	1,041	2,647

[1] "Complete (or basic) plumbing facilities" are a flush toilet and a bathtub or shower for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit, and hot piped water. A housing unit is considered "lacking some or all plumbing facilities" if it does not have one or more of the facilities or if it has plumbing facilities which also are used by the occupants of another unit.

[2] Data are for households of "Negro and other races."

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Between 1960 and 1970, the difference in the proportion of housing units with complete plumbing between Negro and white households was reduced considerably, most notably in the central cities. In 1970, as in 1960, the disparity in presence of complete plumbing was greatest in the nonmetropolitan areas where the rates for availability of complete plumbing were the lowest.

Table 74. Percent of Occupied Housing Units, by Availability of Complete Plumbing Facilities, Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas: 1960 and 1970

(Metropolitan areas as defined in respective censuses)

Type of residence	Negro			White		
	Total	With all plumbing facilities	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	Total	With all plumbing facilities	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities
1960						
United States.......	100	59	41	100	88	12
Metropolitan areas......	100	76	24	100	94	6
In central cities.....	100	79	21	100	93	7
Outside central cities	100	61	40	100	94	6
Outside metropolitan areas.................	100	24	76	100	78	22
1970						
United States.......	100	83	17	100	95	5
Metropolitan areas......	100	93	7	100	97	3
In central cities.....	100	95	5	100	97	3
Outside central cities	100	83	17	100	98	3
Outside metropolitan areas.................	100	51	49	100	91	9

Note: In this table, 1970 data are presented separately for "Negro" households and for households of "white and other races"; 1960 data are presented separately for "white" households and for households of "Negro and other races."

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

In 1970, 19 percent of Negro households lived in units with 1.01 or more persons per room compared to 7 percent of white households. The persons per room item is sometimes used as a measure of crowding. About 22 percent of Negro renter-occupied units had 1.01 or more persons per room while 16 percent of Negro owner-occupied units were so classified. Of the 3.6 million Negro renter-occupied units, 6 percent had 1.01 or more persons per room and lacked complete plumbing facilities; 4 percent had 1.51 or more persons per room and lacked complete plumbing facilities.

Table 75. Percent of Occupied Housing Units by Persons Per Room and Availability of Complete Plumbing Facilities: 1970

Subject	Negro			White		
	Total	With all plumbing facilities	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	Total	With all plumbing facilities	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities
PERSONS PER ROOM						
Less than 1.01:						
Owner occupied.............	84	74	11	94	91	3
Renter occupied............	78	66	12	92	87	5
1.01 or more:						
Owner occupied.............	16	12	4	6	5	1
Renter occupied............	22	16	6	8	7	1
1.51 or more:						
Owner occupied.............	5	3	2	1	1	-
Renter occupied............	9	5	4	2	2	-
FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Median value.................	$10,700	$11,700	$5,000-	$17,400	$17,700	$5,000-
Median rent..................	$72	$76	$40-	$93	$96	$45

- Rounds to zero.

- Minus sign following median indicates "less than."

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Overcrowding was much greater among renter-occupied housing. For Negro households, about 23 percent of the units occupied by a renter had 1.01 or more persons per room compared to 16 percent of the units owned by the occupant. The comparable proportions were 9 and 6 percents for white households.

The smallest percentage of overcrowding in Negro households, both owner and renter occupied, occurred inside central cities of metropolitan areas in 1970. Though the proportions were not nearly as high, the same pattern was noticeable for white owner-occupied units.

Table 76. Percent of Occupied Housing Overcrowded or Seriously Overcrowded, Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas: 1970

Subject	1.01 or more persons per room		1.51 or more persons per room	
	Negro	White[1]	Negro	White[1]
OWNER OCCUPIED				
United States	16	6	5	1
Metropolitan areas	15	6	4	1
Central cities	13	5	3	1
Outside central cities	18	6	6	1
Nonmetropolitan areas	21	7	8	1
RENTER OCCUPIED				
United States	23	9	9	3
Metropolitan areas	20	8	7	2
Central cities	19	8	7	3
Outside central cities	24	8	10	2
Nonmetropolitan areas	34	11	18	3

[1] Includes persons of "other races."

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

In 1970, Negro households were less likely to have most major appliances than white households. The proportion of Negro households which had air conditioning is less than half that of white households; 18 percent for Negro compared to 39 percent for white. The proportion of white households which had an automobile available was 85 percent compared to 57 percent for Negro households.

Table 77. Percent of Households Having Selected Facilities or Equipment: 1970

Subject	Negro	White
APPLIANCES		
Clothes dryer	12	74
Dishwasher	3	49
Home food freezer	21	29
Clothes washing machine:		
Available	51	74
Automatic or semiautomatic	34	63
Wringer or spinner	16	11
None	49	27
Television sets:		
Available	92	96
1	69	67
2 or more	23	29
None	8	4
Air conditioning:		
Available	18	39
Room units	15	27
Central system	3	12
None	82	61
AUTOMOBILES		
Available	57	85
1	41	48
2 or more	16	37
None	43	15

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

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In 1972, about 66 percent of families of Negro and other races had a husband and wife present. On the other hand, 30 percent of these families were headed by a woman. Approximately 88 percent of white families were husband-wife families and about 9 percent had a woman as the head. Little change has been observed in these proportions since 1950.

Table 78. Percent Distribution of Families by Type: 1950, 1955, 1960, and 1966 to 1972

Year	Husband-wife		Other male head		Female head[1]	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
1950............	77.7	88.0	4.7	3.5	17.6	8.5
1955............	75.3	87.9	4.0	3.0	20.7	9.0
1960............	73.6	88.7	4.0	2.6	22.4	8.7
1966............	72.7	88.8	3.7	2.3	23.7	8.9
1967............	72.6	88.7	3.9	2.1	23.6	9.1
1968............	69.1	88.9	4.5	2.2	26.4	8.9
1969............	68.7	88.8	3.9	2.3	27.3	8.9
1970............	69.7	88.7	3.5	2.3	26.8	9.1
1971............	67.4	88.3	3.7	2.3	28.9	9.4
1972[2]...........	65.7	88.2	4.2	2.3	30.1	9.4

Note: Most of the tables in this section show data on families for the year 1971. Figures on families from the March 1972 Current Population Survey, which recently became available, have been included only in this table in this section.

A family consists of two or more persons living together and related by blood, marriage or adoption.

[1] Female heads of families include widowed and single women, women whose husbands are in the armed services or otherwise away from home involuntarily, as well as those separated from their husbands through divorce or marital discord.

[2] Data from the March 1972 Current Population Survey are tied in with figures using 1970 census-based population controls. For a more detailed explanation, see "Revisions in Current Population Survey," Employment and Earnings, Vol. 18, No. 8 and forthcoming Current Population Reports, Series P-20 report on Households and Families.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Substantial proportions of both Negro and white women heads of families were separated or divorced. Approximately one-half of black women heads of families were separated or divorced, and about one-fourth were widowed. Among white women family heads, about equal proportions were separated or divorced or widowed.

Table 79. Marital Status of Female Heads of Families: 1971

Marital status	Negro	White
Total, female heads...thousands..	1,506	4,386
Percent...........................	100	100
Single (never married).................	20	9
Separated or divorced..................	49	41
Separated...........................	33	14
Divorced............................	16	27
Married, husband absent................	5	6
In Armed Forces......................	1	2
Other reasons........................	4	4
Widowed...............................	25	44

Note: Categories refer to marital status at time of enumeration.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Married women of Negro and other races are much more likely to be separated from their husbands than are white women. In 1971, the proportion of ever-married women who were divorced was greater for Negro and other races than for whites.

Table 80. Percent of Ever-Married Women Not Living With Their Husbands Because of Marital Discord: 1950 to 1971

Year	Separated[1]		Divorced	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
1950	11	2	3	3
1951	9	(NA)	3	(NA)
1952	10	1	3	3
1953	8	2	4	3
1954	14	1	4	3
1955	12	2	3	3
1956	11	2	4	3
1957	10	1	4	3
1958	12	2	3	3
1959	14	2	4	3
1960	11	2	5	3
1961	11	2	5	3
1962	11	2	5	3
1963	11	2	6	3
1964	12	2	5	4
1965	12	2	5	4
1966	11	2	5	4
1967	11	2	5	4
1968	12	2	6	4
1969	12	2	6	5
1970	13	2	6	4
1971	13	2	7	4

Note: Categories "Separated" and "Divorced" refer to marital status at time of enumeration.

NA Not available.

[1] Excludes separations for reasons such as spouse being in Armed Forces, employed and temporarily living considerable distance from home, or inmate of institution.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

In 1971, at the upper income level, $15,000 and over, the proportion of black families headed by a man was similar to that for white families. At the under $3,000 level, the percentage of black families with a man as the head was substantially below that for white families--40 percent for black families compared to 72 percent for white families.

Table 81. Families by Sex of Head and by Income: 1971

Family income in 1970	Negro			White		
	All families (thousands)	Percent of all families		All families (thousands)	Percent of all families	
		Male head	Female head		Male head	Female head
Total............	4,928	69	31	46,540	91	9
Under $3,000...........	1,046	40	60	3,507	72	28
$3,000 to $4,999.......	857	54	46	4,424	80	20
$5,000 to $6,999.......	833	72	28	5,259	85	15
$7,000 to $9,999.......	890	84	16	9,361	91	9
$10,000 to $14,999.....	834	89	11	12,993	95	5
$15,000 and over.......	468	94	6	10,998	97	3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Between 1970 and 1971, the proportion of children of Negro and other races living with both parents decreased, continuing the decline which occurred between 1960 and 1970. By 1971, only about two-thirds, 64 percent, of children in these families were living with both parents. The comparable proportion of children of white family heads living with both parents was 90 percent.

Table 82. Own Children Living With Both Parents as a Percent of All Own Children: 1960 to 1971

Year	Negro and other races	White
1960.............	75	92
1961.............	76	92
1962.............	73	92
1963.............	70	92
1964.............	71	92
1965.............	71	91
1966.............	71	91
1967.............	73	92
1968.............	69	92
1969.............	69	92
1970.............	67	91
1971.............	64	90

Note: Unmarried children under 18 years old living in families.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

For blacks and whites, the proportion of children living with both parents varies with income levels. In 1971, at the $10,000 to $14,999 level, approximately 9 out of every 10 black children and 97 percent of white children were living with both parents. At the under $3,000 family income level, only about one-fifth of all black children and one-half of all white children lived with both parents.

Table 83. All Own Children and Percent of Own Children Living With Both Parents, by Family Income: 1971

Family income in 1970	Negro		White	
	All own children (thousands)	Percent living with both parents	All own children (thousands)	Percent living with both parents
Under $3,000.............	1,682	22	2,846	47
$3,000 to $4,999.........	1,684	41	3,842	64
$5,000 to $6,999.........	1,576	68	5,925	83
$7,000 to $9,999.........	1,733	80	12,726	92
$10,000 to $14,999.......	1,515	88	18,533	97
$15,000 and over.........	687	85	14,345	97

Note: Unmarried children under 18 years old living in families.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Between 1961 and 1968, the total fertility rates for women of all races have declined sharply. However, the decline in the total fertility rate was proportionately less for women of Negro and other races than for white women (29 percent as compared to 32 percent).

The total fertility rate of 3.13 children per black woman still is higher than that of 2.37 for white women.

Table 84. Total Fertility Rates: 1955 to 1968

Year	Negro and other races	Negro	White
1955	4.55	(NA)	3.45
1956	4.73	(NA)	3.55
1957	4.80	(NA)	3.63
1958	4.73	(NA)	3.56
1959	4.77	(NA)	3.57
1960	4.52	(NA)	3.53
1961	4.53	(NA)	3.50
1962[1]	4.40	(NA)	3.35
1963[1]	4.27	(NA)	3.20
1964	4.15	(NA)	3.07
1965	3.89	(NA)	2.79
1966	3.61	3.58	2.61
1967	3.39	3.35	2.45
1968	3.20	3.13	2.37

Note: Total fertility rate is defined as the number of births that 1,000 women would have in their lifetime if, at each year of age, they experienced the birth rates occurring in the specified calendar year.

Births 1955-59 adjusted for underregistration of births.

NA Not available.

[1] Excludes data for New Jersey.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

In 1971, the apparent difference in the average number of total births expected by young black wives (2.6) and young white wives (2.4) was not statistically significant. However, in the older age groups the expectations were significantly higher for Negro wives than white wives. Among wives 30 years and over, Negro wives expected an average of about four children as compared with about three among white wives, due largely to the fact that Negro wives in these ages had already borne more children than their white counterparts.

Table 85. Selected Data on Birth Expectations for Wives, 18 to 39 Years Old, of Household Heads: 1971

Subject	Total 18 to 39 years	Age of wife			
		18 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39
Total number of reporting wives:					
Negro..........................thousands..	1,172	363	303	255	251
White..........................thousands..	15,326	4,207	4,019	3,556	3,544
Average number of births to date:					
Negro....................................	2.7	1.4	2.5	3.5	4.1
White....................................	2.1	6˙0	1.9	2.8	3.2
Average number of total children expected:					
Negro....................................	3.3	2.6	3.1	3.8	4.2
White....................................	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.2
Percent of expected children already born:					
Negro....................................	82	54	81	94	98
White....................................	78	40	74	94	99
Percent of wives expecting no more children:					
Negro....................................	65	36	61	85	94
White....................................	65	26	58	87	97

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

In 1971, the proportion of ever married black women, ages 15 to 44, with five or more children was more than twice that for white women, indicating the higher fertility among black women. About one-fourth of black women compared to approximately one-tenth of white women had five or more children.

Childlessness and one-child families were more frequent among black women 35 to 44 years old than among white women of the same age.

Table 86. Women Ever Married by Number of Children Ever Born, by Age: 1971

Age of woman	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution of women ever married by children ever born			
		Total	0 to 1	2 to 4	5 or more
NEGRO					
Total, 15 to 44 years..	3,021	100	31.6	45.6	22.8
15 to 19 years............	120	100	81.7	18.4	-
20 to 24 years............	569	100	55.5	40.6	4.0
25 to 29 years............	617	100	27.6	58.7	13.6
30 to 34 year.............	574	100	20.2	49.3	30.5
35 to 39 years............	563	100	21.0	41.2	37.8
40 to 44 years............	578	100	24.0	42.3	33.7
WHITE					
Total, 15 to 44 years..	26,337	100	35.3	55.1	9.5
15 to 19 years............	1,007	100	93.2	6.9	-
20 to 24 years............	5,092	100	72.7	27.1	0.2
25 to 29 years............	5,623	100	38.0	58.7	3.3
30 to 34 years............	4,900	100	19.0	70.0	11.1
35 to 39 years............	4,675	100	14.5	66.8	18.7
40 to 44 years............	5,039	100	18.1	63.9	17.9

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Between 1960 and 1971, the average number of children ever born declined markedly among black women 20 to 24 years old. This decrease reflects the sharp decline in the birth rate during the 1960's. At the other end of the childbearing span (35 to 44 years old), the average number of children ever born to black women increased during this period. Many of the women 35 to 44 years old lived much of their child-bearing period during the periods of high birth rates in the late 1940's and the 1950's.

Table 87. Children Ever Born, Per Woman, by Age and Marital Status for Negro Women: 1960, 1965, 1969, and 1971

Marital status and age of women	April 1960	June 1965	January 1969	June 1971
TOTAL WOMEN[1]				
Total, 15 to 44 years........	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8
15 to 19 years....................	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 to 24 years....................	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9
25 to 29 years....................	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.0
30 to 34 years....................	2.9	3.4	3.1	3.0
35 to 39 years....................	2.9	3.5	3.7	3.6
40 to 44 years....................	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.4
WOMEN EVER MARRIED				
Total, 15 to 44 years........	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.0
15 to 19 years....................	1.3	(B)	1.1	0.9
20 to 24 years....................	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.6
25 to 29 years....................	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.6
30 to 34 years....................	3.2	3.9	3.5	3.5
35 to 39 years....................	3.1	3.8	4.0	3.9
40 to 44 years....................	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.7

B Base too small for rate to be shown.

[1] Includes single women.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Adminstration, Bureau of the Census.

Since 1940, the number of illegitimate births of Negro and other races has exceeded the number of white illegitimate births, and the illegitimacy rate of Negro and other races has been several times as high as the white illegitimacy rate; however, these differentials have narrowed since 1960. The illegitimacy rate for Negro and other races, after nearly tripling between 1940 and 1961, declined by 14 percent between 1961 and 1968.

Table 88. Estimated Illegitimate Births and Illegitimacy Rates: 5-Year Averages, 1940 to 1959 and Single-Year Data, 1960 to 1968

Year	All races		Negro and other races		White	
	Illegitimate births (thousands)	Illegitimacy rate[1]	Illegitimate births (thousands)	Illegitimacy rate[1]	Illegitimate births (thousands)	Illegitimacy rate[1]
1940 to 1944..........	97	8.0	54	[2]35.6	43	[2]3.6
1945 to 1949..........	127	11.8	70		57	
1950 to 1954..........	155	16.1	99	[3]71.2	56	[3]6.1
1955 to 1959..........	202	20.8	130	94.6	71	8.6
1960..................	224	21.6	142	98.3	83	9.2
1961..................	240	22.7	149	100.8	91	10.0
1962..................	245	21.9	150	97.5	95	9.8
1963..................	259	22.5	155	97.1	105	10.5
1964..................	276	23.0	161	97.2	114	11.0
1965..................	291	23.5	168	97.6	124	11.6
1966..................	302	23.4	170	92.8	133	12.0
1967..................	318	23.9	176	89.5	142	12.5
1968..................	339	24.4	184	86.6	155	13.2
PERCENT CHANGE						
1940-1944 to 1955-1959............	+108	+160	+141	[4]+166	+65	[4]+139
1955-1959 to 1968.................	+68	+17	+42	-8	+118	+53

Note: As stated in the source cited, "No estimates are included for misstatements on the birth record or for failure to register births... The decision to conceal the illegitimacy of births is likely conditioned by attitudes in the mother's social group towards her and towards children born out of wedlock. Also, the ability (economic or otherwise) to leave a community before the birth of the child is an important consideration. These factors probably result in proportionately greater understatement of illegitimacy in the white group than in Negro and other races..."

Thirty-four States and the District of Columbia report legitimacy status on birth certificates. For the remaining States the illegitimacy ratio is estimated from the reporting States in each of the nine geographic divisions. The following States do not report legitimacy: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Vermont, Georgia, and Montana. The last two States reported before 1957.

[1] Illegitimate births, regardless of age of mother, per 1,000 unmarried women 15 to 44 years old. [2] Illegitimacy rate for 1940. [3] Illegitimacy rate for 1950. [4] Percent change, 1940 to 1955-1959.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The number of illegitimate births of Negro and other races per 1,000 unmarried women (illegitimacy rate) is much larger than the number for whites at every age level. However, the rate for Negro and other races declined substantially between 1960 and 1968 for all age groups 20 years and over, whereas the white rate rose for each age group during the same period.

Table 89. Estimated Illegitimacy Rates by Age of Mother: 1940, 1950, 1960, 1965, and 1968

(Rates per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group)

Age and race of mother	1940	1950	1960[1]	1965[1]	1968[1]
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES					
Total, 15 to 44 years[2]	35.6	71.2	98.3	97.6	86.6
15 to 19 years	42.5	68.5	76.5	75.8	82.8
20 to 24 years	46.1	105.4	166.5	152.6	118.3
25 to 29 years	32.5	94.2	171.8	164.7	104.4
30 to 34 years	23.4	63.5	104.0	137.8	80.6
35 to 39 years	13.2	31.3	[4]35.6	[4]39.0	[4]25.2
40 to 44 years	[3]5.0	[3]8.7			
WHITE					
Total, 15 to 44 years[2]	3.6	6.1	9.2	11.6	13.2
15 to 19 years	3.3	5.1	6.6	7.9	9.8
20 to 24 years	5.7	10.0	18.2	22.1	23.1
25 to 29 years	4.0	8.7	18.2	24.3	22.1
30 to 34 years	2.5	5.9	10.8	16.6	15.1
35 to 39 years	1.7	3.2	[4]3.9	[4]4.9	[4]4.7
40 to 44 years	[3]0.7	[3]0.9			

[1] Based on a 50 percent sample of births.

[2] Rates computed by relating total illegitimate births regardless of age of mother to unmarried women 15 to 44 years old.

[3] Rates computed by relating illegitimate births to mothers aged 40 and over to unmarried women 40 to 44 years old.

[4] Rates computed by relating illegitimate births to mothers aged 35 and over to unmarried women 35 to 44 years old.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Among women ever married, Negroes were more likely than whites to be in the labor force. This was true regardless of the presence of children. About 47 percent of black mothers with young children worked as compared to 28 percent of white mothers. Among the women ever married who have no children under 5 years old, about 66 percent of the black women, as compared to 56 percent of the comparable group of white women, were in the labor force.

Labor force participation was greater among single white women than among black women.

Table 90. Labor Force Status of Women 15 to 49 Years Old, by Age of Women and Presence of Young Children: 1971

Age and race	Percent in labor force			
	Single Women	Women ever married		
		Total	With own children under 5 years old	Without own children under 5 years old
NEGRO				
15 to 49 years..........	39	59	47	66
15 to 24 years...............	33	51	44	64
25 to 29 years...............	64	58	46	74
30 to 49 years...............	60	62	49	65
WHITE				
15 to 49 years..........	50	46	28	56
15 to 24 years...............	45	46	31	67
25 to 29 years...............	82	39	27	62
30 to 49 years...............	78	48	26	53

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Infant mortality rates have dropped sharply for both Negro and other races and whites during the past three decades. However, infant mortality rates for Negro and other races were much higher than those for whites in 1970.

Since 1965, the maternal mortality rate for mothers of Negro and other races and for white mothers has been very low--below 1.0 per 1,000 live births.

Table 91. Maternal and Infant Mortality Rates: 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1965 to 1970

(Per 1,000 live births)

Year	Maternal		Infant			
			Under 28 days		28 days to 11 months	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
1940.........	7.6	3.2	39.7	27.2	34.1	16.0
1950.........	2.2	0.6	27.5	19.4	16.9	7.4
1960.........	1.0	0.3	26.9	17.2	16.4	5.7
1965.........	0.8	0.2	25.4	16.1	14.9	5.4
1966.........	0.7	0.2	24.8	15.6	14.0	5.0
1967.........	0.7	0.2	23.8	15.0	12.1	4.7
1968.........	0.6	0.2	23.0	14.7	11.6	4.5
1969.........	(NA)	(NA)	21.6	14.1	10.0	4.4
1970.........	(NA)	(NA)	21.6	13.5	9.8	3.9

Note: 1969 and 1970 data are provisional.

NA Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

VII VOTING

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In both congressional election years, 1966 and 1970, about 60 percent of all blacks of voting age reported that they had registered to vote. Over the same period, the percentage of whites reporting that they had registered to vote dropped from 72 percent to 69 percent.

In the last presidential election year, 1968, about 66 percent of blacks of voting age reported they had registered to vote compared to about 75 percent for whites.

Table 92. Reported Voter Registration for Persons of Voting Age, by Region: 1966, 1968, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	Negro			White		
	1966	1968	1970	1966	1968	1970
All persons of voting age......	10,533	10,935	11,473	101,205	104,521	107,997
North and West...............	4,849	4,944	5,277	72,593	75,687	77,158
South........................	5,684	5,991	6,196	28,612	28,834	30,839
Number who reported they had registered:						
United States................	6,345	7,238	6,971	72,517	78,835	74,672
North and West...............	3,337	3,548	3,406	54,125	58,419	54,591
South........................	3,008	3,690	3,565	18,392	20,416	20,081
Percent of voting-age population:						
United States................	60	66	61	72	75	69
North and West...............	69	72	65	75	77	71
South........................	53	62	58	64	71	65

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Voter participation of blacks generally has been higher in the presidential election years (1964 and 1968) than in off-year elections. The voter participation rates, about 58 percent, in 1964 and 1968, were substantially higher than the proportions of 42 and 44 percent in 1966 and 1970, respectively. A similar pattern of voter participation was noted also for whites.

Voter participation of both blacks and whites in the United States remained relatively constant for the presidential election years of 1964 and 1968. However, this pattern varied by region. In the South, voter participation of blacks increased from 44 percent in 1964 to 52 percent in 1968. The comparable percents for whites in the South were 60 and 62 respectively.

Voter participation by blacks was lower than that for whites for the country as a whole in the four election years--1964, 1966, 1968, and 1970.

Table 93. Reported Voter Participation for Persons of Voting Age, by Region: 1964, 1966, 1968, and 1970

(Numbers in millions)

Subject	Negro				White			
	1964	1966	1968	1970	1964	1966	1968	1970
All persons of voting age..	10.3	10.5	10.9	11.5	99.4	101.2	104.5	108.0
North and West...........	5.4	4.8	4.9	5.3	72.8	72.6	75.7	77.2
South....................	5.8	5.7	6.0	6.2	26.6	28.6	28.8	30.8
Number who reported that they voted:								
United States............	6.0	4.4	6.3	5.0	70.2	57.8	72.2	60.4
North and West...........	3.9	2.5	3.2	2.7	54.4	44.8	54.4	46.1
South....................	2.6	1.9	3.1	2.3	15.8	12.9	17.9	14.3
Percent who reported that they voted:								
United States............	59	42	58	44	71	57	69	56
North and West...........	[1]72	52	65	51	75	62	72	60
South....................	[1]44	33	52	37	60	45	62	46

[1] For Negro and other races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

The number of blacks elected to State office has risen sharply since 1964. In 1972, there were 206 State legislators, more than double the 94 in 1964. The growth has been greater for the South, where the number increased from 16 in 1964 to 78 in 1972 and, consequently, a greater share of all black State legislators are holding office in the South in 1972. In 1964, 17 percent of all black State legislators were in the South; in 1972 the comparable proportion was 38 percent.

Within the last four years, marked increases have been noted in the number of black mayors. In 1972, there were 86 mayors compared to 29 in 1968. In 1968, about 59 percent of all black mayors were located in the South. The proportion had dropped to about 51 percent in 1972.

Table 94. Negro Legislators and Negroes Elected to Other Public Office: 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, and 1972

Subject	1964	1966	1968	1970	1972
U.S. Senate:					
United States	-	1	1	1	1
South	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. House of Representatives:					
United States	5	6	9	13	13
South	-	-	-	2	2
State Legislatures:					
United States	94	148	172	198	206
South	16	37	53	70	78
Mayors:					
United States	(NA)	(NA)	29	81	86
South	(NA)	(NA)	17	47	44
Other:[1]					
United States	(NA)	(NA)	914	1,567	1,958
South	(NA)	(NA)	468	763	949

Note: Figures for the years 1964, 1966, and 1968 represent the total number of elected blacks holding office at that time, not just those elected in those years. Figures for 1970 also include persons elected the first 3 months of 1971. The 1972 numbers represent elected officials holding office as of March 1972.

- Represents zero. NA Not available.

[1] Includes all black elected officials not included in first four categories.

Source: Potomac Institute and Joint Center for Political Studies.

There were 2,264 elected black officials in the United States in 1972. Most of the black elected officials held offices in city government or in law enforcement and educational type positions in 1972. The States with the largest number of black officials were New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana and California; all of which have at least 100 officials.

Table 95. Negro Elected Officials by State: March 1972

State	1970, percent Negro	Negro elected officials					
		Total	Congress	State	City	County	Other[1]
United States	11.1	2,264	14	210	932	176	932
Maine	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	0.3	1	-	-	-	-	1
Vermont	0.2	1	-	-	1	-	-
Massachusetts	3.1	16	1	3	7	-	5
Rhode Island	2.7	7	-	1	2	-	4
Connecticut	6.0	51	-	6	28	-	17
New York	11.9	163	2	12	16	6	127
New Jersey	10.7	121	-	5	44	4	68
Pennsylvania	8.6	63	1	11	15	1	35
Ohio	9.1	110	1	13	60	-	36
Indiana	6.9	52	-	2	28	4	18
Illinois	12.8	123	2	19	47	3	52
Michigan	11.2	179	2	18	55	37	67
Wisconsin	2.9	9	-	1	5	2	1
Minnesota	0.9	8	-	-	3	-	5
Iowa	1.2	10	-	1	2	1	6
Missouri	10.3	77	1	15	30	1	30
North Dakota	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	2.7	3	-	1	1	-	1
Kansas	4.8	18	-	3	5	3	7
Delaware	14.3	11	-	3	6	1	1
Maryland	17.8	54	1	18	23	-	12
District of Columbia	71.1	8	1	-	-	-	7
Virginia	18.5	54	-	3	32	15	4
West Virginia	3.9	5	-	1	4	-	-
North Carolina	22.2	103	-	2	68	3	30
South Carolina	30.5	66	-	3	41	7	15
Georgia	25.9	65	-	15	32	7	11
Florida	15.3	51	-	2	45	1	3
Kentucky	7.2	57	-	3	35	1	18
Tennessee	15.8	48	-	8	17	4	19
Alabama	26.2	83	-	2	42	16	23
Mississippi	36.8	129	-	1	40	27	61
Arkansas	18.3	97	-	-	44	-	53
Louisiana	29.8	119	-	8	28	31	52
Oklahoma	6.7	62	-	6	35	-	21
Texas	12.5	61	-	3	37	-	21
Montana	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	0.8	2	-	-	1	-	1
Colorado	3.0	7	-	3	3	-	1
New Mexico	1.9	4	-	1	3	-	-
Arizona	3.0	10	-	4	-	-	6
Utah	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	5.7	4	-	1	1	-	2
Washington	2.1	9	-	3	1	-	5
Oregon	1.3	5	-	-	1	-	4
California	7.0	134	2	7	43	1	81
Alaska	3.0	3	-	2	-	-	1
Hawaii	1.0	1	-	-	1	-	-

Note: Figures shown represent the total number of elected blacks holding office as of March 1972.
- Represents zero.
[1] Includes law enforcement and education.

Source: Joint Center for Political Studies and U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Projections of the voting-age population indicate that the black voting-age population will comprise 10 percent of the total electorate in 1972. Blacks will be 16 percent of the voting-age population in the South, as compared to 9 percent or less in the North and West.

Blacks will represent a large proportion of the younger than of the older voting-age population. Approximately 14 percent of the electorate under 25 years of age will be black compared to 8 percent of those 65 years and over.

Table 96. Projected Black Population as a Percent of the Voting-Age Population in the United States and Regions, by Age: 1972

Age	United States	North-east	North Central	South	West
18 years and over..	10.0	8.5	7.6	16.4	4.6
Under 25 years...........	13.6	11.4	10.1	22.3	6.1
25 to 44 years...........	10.6	10.5	8.4	15.9	5.1
45 to 64 years...........	8.9	7.0	6.7	15.4	4.0
65 years and over........	7.9	5.1	5.3	15.2	2.8

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Of the 139 million persons of voting age in November 1972, about 14 million will be black. In the District of Columbia, almost 70 percent of the voting-age population will be black. The blacks will represent from 22 to 30 percent of the total electorate in five Southern States--South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Table 97. The Projected 1972 Total and Black Population of Voting Age by State

(Numbers in thousands)

States	Total, 18 years old and over	Black population, 18 years and over	Percent black
United States, total	139,642	13,992	10.0
Maine	666	2	0.3
New Hampshire	521	2	0.4
Vermont	309	1	0.3
Massachusetts	3,955	115	2.9
Rhode Island	673	17	2.5
Connecticut	2,106	116	5.5
New York	12,773	1,486	11.6
New Jersey	5,025	499	9.9
Pennsylvania	8,161	664	8.1
Ohio	7,185	623	8.7
Indiana	3,509	224	6.4
Illinois	7,542	893	11.8
Michigan	5,874	647	11.0
Wisconsin	2,955	77	2.6
Minnesota	2,560	23	0.9
Iowa	1,909	21	1.1
Missouri	3,266	304	9.3
North Dakota	402	2	0.5
South Dakota	434	1	0.2
Nebraska	1,022	25	2.4
Kansas	1,541	67	4.3
Delaware	371	47	12.7
Maryland	2,688	441	16.4
District of Columbia	518	362	69.9
Virginia	3,197	523	16.4
West Virginia	1,182	39	3.3
North Carolina	3,463	665	19.2
South Carolina	1,706	438	25.7
Georgia	3,104	700	22.6
Florida	5,105	621	12.2
Kentucky	2,206	147	6.7
Tennessee	2,713	373	13.7
Alabama	2,274	503	22.1
Mississippi	1,403	416	29.7
Arkansas	1,310	192	14.7
Louisiana	2,339	616	26.3
Oklahoma	1,812	105	5.8
Texas	7,681	879	11.4
Montana	460	1	0.2
Idaho	479	1	0.2
Wyoming	225	2	0.9
Colorado	1,558	46	3.0
New Mexico	636	11	1.7
Arizona	1,239	32	2.6
Utah	689	5	0.7
Nevada	348	17	4.9
Washington	2,371	48	2.0
Oregon	1,500	18	1.2
California	13,945	922	6.6
Alaska	200	6	3.0
Hawaii	531	6	1.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

VIII SELECTED AREAS

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Of the 26 cities with a black population of 100,000 or more in 1970, three cities had a black majority. In six cities, the blacks represented 40 to 50 percent of the total population.

The black population was relatively young in all of the cities. Over a third of the blacks were under 18 years of age in these places. Milwaukee has the largest proportion (49 percent) of blacks under 18 years of age.

Table 98. Characteristics of the Black Population for Cities With 100,000 or More Blacks: 1970

(Listed according to 1970 black population. Numbers in thousands)

Selected cities	Number	Percent of total population	Percent of Negro population			
			Under 18 years	18 to 64 years		65 years and over
				Total	18 to 20 years	
New York, N.Y..........	1,668	21	38	57	5	5
Chicago, Ill...........	1,103	33	43	52	5	5
Detroit, Mich..........	660	44	40	54	6	6
Philadelphia, Pa.......	654	34	39	54	5	7
Washington, D.C........	538	71	37	58	6	6
Los Angeles, Calif.....	504	18	39	56	5	6
Baltimore, Md..........	420	46	42	53	6	6
Houston, Tex...........	317	26	42	53	6	5
Cleveland, Ohio........	288	38	40	53	5	7
New Orleans, La........	267	45	43	50	6	7
Atlanta, Ga............	255	51	39	55	6	6
St. Louis, Mo..........	254	41	42	50	5	8
Memphis, Tenn..........	243	39	44	48	6	8
Dallas, Tex............	210	25	43	52	6	5
Newark, N.J............	207	54	45	52	5	4
Indianapolis, Ind......	134	18	42	51	5	7
Birmingham, Ala........	126	42	39	50	6	10
Cincinnati, Ohio.......	125	28	40	52	5	8
Oakland, Calif.........	125	34	40	55	6	5
Jacksonville, Fla......	118	22	42	51	6	8
Kansas City, Mo........	112	22	42	50	5	8
Milwaukee, Wis.........	105	15	49	48	6	3
Pittsburgh, Pa.........	105	20	38	52	5	10
Richmond, Va...........	105	42	38	54	6	8
Boston, Mass...........	105	16	43	52	6	5
Columbus, Ohio.........	100	18	41	52	5	7

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

All but one of the 26 selected cities with 100,000 or more blacks experienced an increase in the black population between 1960 and 1970. Migration gains accounted for at least half the growth of Negro and other races in eight cities, six of which are in the North and West. Among the eight places, New York and Boston showed the greatest percentage increase in the population due to migration, followed closely by Dallas and Milwaukee.

Seven cities had an out-migration of Negro and other races, but only one city, Birmingham, had a population loss of Negro and other races due to out-migration.

Table 99. Components of Population Change, 1960 to 1970, for Negro and Other Races for Cities With 100,000 or More Blacks

(Numbers in thousands. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.)

Selected cities	1970 population	Change, 1960 to 1970	Natural increase		Net migration	
			Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]
New York, N.Y..........	1,844	+703	267	23	+436	+38
Chicago, Ill...........	1,156	+322	208	25	+113	+14
Detroit, Mich..........	673	+185	88	18	+98	+20
Philadelphia, Pa.......	670	+135	95	18	+40	+7
Washington, D.C........	547	+129	90	22	+38	+9
Los Angeles, Calif.....	642	+225	106	25	+120	+29
Baltimore, Md..........	426	+98	66	20	+32	+10
Houston, Tex...........	328	+111	55	25	+56	+26
Cleveland, Ohio........	293	+40	42	17	-3	-1
New Orleans, La........	270	+35	46	19	-11	-5
Atlanta, Ga............	256	+70	37	20	+33	+18
St. Louis, Mo..........	257	+41	42	20	-1	-
Memphis, Tenn..........	244	+60	37	20	+23	+12
Dallas, Tex............	218	+87	40	31	+47	+36
Newark, N.J............	214	+75	43	31	+32	+23
Indianapolis, Ind......	137	+36	21	21	+15	+15
Birmingham, Ala........	127	-8	15	11	-23	-17
Cincinnati, Ohio.......	127	+17	20	18	-3	-2
Oakland, Calif.........	148	+51	22	22	+29	+30
Jacksonville, Fla......	121	+15	19	18	-4	-4
Kansas City, Mo.........	116	+31	18	22	+13	+16
Milwaukee, Wis.........	112	+46	23	35	+23	+35
Pittsburgh, Pa.........	108	+6	13	12	-6	-6
Richmond, Va...........	106	+13	13	14	+1	+1
Boston, Mass...........	116	+48	21	31	+26	+39
Columbus, Ohio.........	102	+24	15	19	+9	+12

- Rounds to zero.

[1] Base is population at beginning of period.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

The majority of black families in all of the selected cities had a head and wife present. The proportion of families with both head and wife present was about the same or higher in eight of the cities than the proportion of 67 percent for all black families in the United States. In all of the 26 cities, at least one-fourth of the families had children (own children) in the household who were under 6 years old. In two cities, Boston and Milwaukee, the proportion was 4 out of 10.

There is some evidence that the average number of children ever born per ever married woman 35 to 44 years old was higher for black women in New Orleans, Memphis, Birmingham, and Milwaukee than for the remaining 22 cities.

Nearly two-thirds of the under 18 black population in Houston and three-fifths of those in Indianapolis were living with both parents. In the remaining cities, except Boston and Pittsburgh, about half of black persons under 18 years of age were living with both parents.

Table 100. Characteristics of Black Families For Cities With 100,000 or More Blacks: 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Selected cities	Families			Percent of persons under 18 years old living with both parents	Children ever born per woman, ever married, 35 to 44 years
	Number	Percent with head and wife present	Percent with own children under 6 years		
New York, N.Y..........	387	63	32	53	2.9
Chicago, Ill...........	242	66	33	54	3.4
Detroit, Mich..........	150	69	31	58	3.5
Philadelphia, Pa.......	146	62	29	52	3.3
Washington, D.C........	120	66	29	56	3.1
Los Angeles, Calif.....	116	63	32	51	3.0
Baltimore, Md..........	89	63	31	51	3.6
Houston, Tex...........	71	73	34	64	3.5
Cleveland, Ohio........	66	66	29	54	3.2
New Orleans, La........	59	63	32	54	4.0
Atlanta, Ga............	57	65	32	56	3.4
St. Louis, Mo..........	55	63	30	50	3.9
Memphis, Tenn..........	51	66	30	55	4.1
Dallas, Texas..........	47	70	35	59	3.5
Newark, N.J............	46	58	38	50	3.4
Indianapolis, Ind......	30	70	31	60	3.6
Birmingham, Ala........	28	68	25	57	4.0
Cincinnati, Ohio.......	28	65	30	54	3.5
Oakland, Calif.........	29	67	30	55	3.5
Jacksonville, Fla......	26	64	29	52	3.8
Kansas City, Mo........	24	69	32	58	3.7
Milwaukee, Wis.........	22	64	42	57	4.1
Pittsburgh, Pa.........	24	62	27	49	3.4
Richmond, Va...........	24	64	27	54	3.2
Boston, Mass...........	23	56	41	48	3.5
Columbus, Ohio.........	22	67	32	56	3.4

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

In only one city, Indianapolis, of the 26 selected cities, was the proportion black of all children enrolled in public elementary schools less than one-fourth. In Washington, D.C., almost all (93 percent) of the elementary school children were black. In the remaining 24 cities, black children represented a majority of those in public elementary school in 13 places, and were less than half of the public school population in 11 places.

Boston and Los Angeles had the lowest proportions (5 and 6 percents, respectively) of black persons 25 years old and over that were functional illiterates. Birmingham, Jacksonville, and Memphis led the group with more than 16 percent.

Los Angeles was the only city in which half of the adult black population (25 years old and over) were graduates of high school. For this category, the proportion for other cities, with the exception of Memphis, was over one-fourth.

Washington, D.C. and Atlanta had the highest proportions of college graduates--8 and 7 percents, respectively.

Table 101. Educational Characteristics of the Black Population for Cities With 100,000 or More Blacks: 1970

Selected cities	Number of Negro children enrolled in grades 1-12 (thousands)	Percent Negro of children in public elementary school	Negro persons 25 years old and over		
			Percent functional illiterates[1]	Percent high school graduates	Percent college graduates
New York, N.Y..........	414	37	7	41	4
Chicago, Ill...........	316	56	8	39	4
Detroit, Mich..........	174	64	8	37	4
Philadelphia, Pa.......	173	61	9	32	3
Washington, D.C........	134	93	7	44	8
Los Angeles, Calif.....	126	25	6	50	6
Baltimore, Md..........	121	67	11	28	4
Houston, Texas.........	86	32	11	35	6
Cleveland, Ohio........	81	57	8	35	3
New Orleans, La........	78	68	15	26	4
Atlanta, Ga............	66	65	15	34	7
St. Louis, Mo..........	72	65	11	31	4
Memphis, Tenn..........	73	51	16	24	4
Dallas, Tex............	58	34	10	37	5
Newark, N.J............	58	72	9	33	2
Indianapolis, Ind......	37	23	8	36	4
Birmingham, Ala........	35	53	18	29	4
Cincinnati, Ohio.......	34	46	12	29	3
Oakland, Calif.........	36	57	8	43	4
Jacksonville, Fla......	34	28	17	29	5
Kansas City, Mo........	32	32	8	40	5
Milwaukee, Wis.........	33	28	8	34	3
Pittsburgh, Pa.........	28	42	9	35	3
Richmond, Va...........	29	57	14	26	4
Boston, Mass...........	27	32	5	45	4
Columbus, Ohio.........	28	26	7	41	5

[1] Less than 5 years of school completed.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Among the selected cities, the three cities, Washington, D.C., Newark, and Atlanta, which had a majority black population, also had the highest proportions of blacks in their employed labor force--68, 48, and 47 percents, respectively.

Washington, D.C. ranked highest in the proportion (15 percent) of blacks employed in professional, technical, and managerial occupations, followed closely by Los Angeles, Boston, Columbus, and New York. In all the cities, the proportion of black workers employed as craftsmen and foremen ranged from about 6 to 10 percent.

There was a scarcity of self-employed black persons in all of the cities. The maximum percentage of self-employed of all black workers was 1 percent in seven cities.

Oakland experienced the highest unemployment rate of 12 percent in 1970, whereas Washington, D.C. and Richmond had the lowest --4 percent. Detroit and Los Angeles each had an unemployment rate of 10 percent.

Table 102. Employment Characteristics of the Black Population For Cities With 100,000 or More Blacks: 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Selected cities	Employed					Percent unemployed of civilian labor force
	Number	Percent of total employment	Percent in professional, technical, or managerial occupations	Percent craftsmen and foremen	Percent self-employed	
New York, N.Y..........	588	18	13	9	-	5
Chicago, Ill...........	364	26	11	10	-	7
Detroit, Mich..........	224	40	10	10	-	10
Philadelphia, Pa.......	232	30	10	10	-	7
Washington, D.C........	227	68	15	9	-	4
Los Angeles, Calif.....	176	15	14	9	1	10
Baltimore, Md..........	150	43	11	9	-	6
Houston, Tex...........	120	23	11	10	1	5
Cleveland, Ohio........	100	35	9	10	-	7
New Orleans, La........	79	38	10	9	1	8
Atlanta, Ga............	99	47	11	8	-	5
St. Louis, Mo..........	82	36	10	6	-	9
Memphis, Tenn..........	77	32	9	9	1	8
Dallas, Tex............	82	22	9	9	1	5
Newark, N.J............	66	48	8	10	-	8
Indianapolis, Ind......	49	16	10	9	1	8
Birmingham, Ala........	41	36	9	9	-	7
Cincinnati, Ohio.......	42	24	9	7	-	8
Oakland, Calif.........	41	29	11	10	-	12
Jacksonville, Fla......	39	20	9	9	1	6
Kansas City, Mo........	42	20	12	7	-	6
Milwaukee, Wis.........	34	11	9	10	-	8
Pittsburgh, Pa.........	32	16	11	8	-	9
Richmond, Va...........	40	39	9	7	-	4
Boston, Mass...........	34	13	13	10	-	7
Columbus, Ohio.........	36	17	13	9	-	6

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Black families and persons in Washington, D.C. and Detroit had the highest incomes in 1969. Forty percent of the black families in each of these two cities had incomes of $10,000 and over. The median incomes for black families in Detroit and Washington, D.C. were $8,600 and $8,500, respectively. The per capita income for black persons, which takes into account variation in size of families between cities, was $2,700 for Washington and $2,500 for Detroit.

In six cities, the median family income was about or below the national average of $6,100 for black families. The cities were Pittsburgh, Birmingham, Memphis, Jacksonville, New Orleans, and Richmond. The low median income was reflected in the low proportion of black families with incomes of $10,000 and over in each of these six cities.

The per capita income for black persons was about or below the average of $1,800 for all black persons in the country for seven cities--Dallas, Houston, Birmingham, Jacksonville, New Orleans, Memphis, and Richmond. The seven cities are located in the South where incomes were generally lower than those in the rest of the country.

Nationally, in central cities of metropolitan areas, the median income of black families was about 71 percent of all families in 1969. The median income of black families as a percent of that for all families was above the national central city figure of 71 percent for the majority of the cities with a substantial black population of 30 percent or more. In contrast, among the 12 cities with under 30 percent black population, only two had percentages above the national level.

Table 103. Income of Black Persons, Families, and Unrelated Individuals in 1969 For Cities With 100,000 or More Blacks

(Cities ranked by percent black population in 1970)

Selected cities	Per capita income of persons	Families		Median income of unrelated individuals	Per capita income--percent black of all persons	Median income--percent black of all families
		Median income	Percent with income $10,000 and over			
Black Population 50 Percent or More						
Washington, D.C........	$2.734	$8,488	40	$3,918	71	89
Newark, N.J............	2.077	6,742	27	3,348	83	87
Atlanta, Ga............	1.909	6,451	25	1,838	60	77
Black Population 40 to 50 Percent						
Baltimore, Md..........	2,056	7.289	31	2,456	71	83
New Orleans, La........	1.458	4.745	15	1,601	54	64
Detroit, Mich..........	2.534	8,645	40	3,059	79	86
Birmingham, Ala........	1.522	5.184	15	1,561	59	67
Richmond, Va...........	1.881	6.179	22	1,942	59	71
St. Louis, Mo..........	1,912	6,534	25	2,093	69	80
Black Population 30 to 40 Percent						
Memphis, Tenn..........	1.438	5,177	16	1,567	51	60
Cleveland, Ohio........	2.255	7,617	34	2,547	79	84
Oakland, Calif.........	2,365	7.700	35	2,658	65	80
Philadelphia, Pa.......	2.243	7,379	32	2,705	74	79
Chicago, Ill...........	2,321	7,883	36	3,179	68	77
Black Population Under 30 percent						
Cincinnati, Ohio......	1,979	6.504	24	1,925	63	73
Houston, Tex...........	1,812	6,392	21	2,048	53	65
Dallas, Tex............	1.828	6,311	23	2.239	49	63
Jacksonville, Fla......	1.502	5,122	15	1,571	53	59
Kansas City, Mo........	2.090	7.247	30	2,376	62	73
New York, N.Y..........	2.402	7,150	30	3.449	64	74
Columbus, Ohio.........	2,293	7,556	34	2,320	74	78
Pittsburgh, Pa.........	1,993	6.097	22	1,948	64	69
Indianapolis, Ind......	2,210	7,849	35	2,789	63	73
Los Angeles, Calif.....	2,435	7.200	31	3,109	61	68
Boston, Mass...........	2,054	6.346	25	3,035	66	70
Milwaukee, Wis.........	1,974	7,491	32	2,943	62	73

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

About four out of every ten black persons in New Orleans, Memphis, Birmingham, and Jacksonville were poor in 1969. The proportions for these four cities were above the poverty rate of 31 percent for black urban persons. The lowest proportions below the low-income level were recorded for Washington, D.C., Detroit, and Indianapolis. Among the 26 cities this same pattern existed for black families in the low-income category.

In all the cities except three, the majority of the low-income families were headed by a woman. A high proportion, about 73 percent, was found in Boston; low proportions were for Birmingham, Memphis, and Houston--about 50 percent.

Table 104. Black Persons, Families, and Unrelated Individuals Below the Low-Income Level in 1969 for Cities With 100,000 or More Blacks

(Numbers in thousands)

Selected cities	Persons		Families			Unrelated individuals	
	Number	Percent of all black persons	Number	Percent of all black families	Percent of families with female head	Number	Percent of all black unrelated individuals
New York, N.Y.	399	24	81	21	63	58	31
Chicago, Ill.	274	25	51	21	66	38	37
Detroit, Mich.	143	22	28	19	63	24	39
Philadelphia, Pa.	165	26	32	21	66	28	40
Washington, D.C.	103	19	19	16	60	20	30
Los Angeles, Calif.	127	26	25	21	65	20	30
Baltimore, Md.	112	27	21	23	65	17	43
Houston, Tex.	93	30	18	25	49	12	46
Cleveland, Ohio	77	27	16	23	66	12	42
New Orleans, La.	116	44	23	39	54	11	57
Atlanta, Ga.	72	29	14	25	55	11	48
St. Louis, Mo.	79	31	14	26	60	11	46
Memphis, Tenn.	99	41	18	36	49	10	59
Dallas, Tex.	62	30	12	25	53	7	43
Newark, N.J.	56	27	11	24	68	6	34
Indianapolis, Ind.	29	22	5	18	57	4	39
Birmingham, Ala.	50	40	10	34	48	7	61
Cincinnati, Ohio	39	32	7	27	60	7	50
Oakland, Calif.	31	25	6	22	66	5	35
Jacksonville, Fla.	47	40	9	35	53	6	58
Kansas City, Mo.	28	25	5	20	55	5	42
Milwaukee, Wis.	28	27	6	25	64	3	38
Pittsburgh, Pa.	33	32	7	27	65	6	48
Richmond, Va.	30	30	6	25	63	5	47
Boston, Mass.	29	28	6	25	73	4	30
Columbus, Ohio	25	26	5	21	62	5	44

Note: See note on low-income concept, table 25.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

In only one of the 26 cities with the largest black population, Washington, D.C., did blacks represent more than half of the total voting-age population in 1971. In two of these cities (Newark, N.J. and Atlanta, Ga.) blacks represented almost one-half of the population of voting age. Additionally, in nine other cities the proportion of blacks ranged from about 30 to 40 percent.

Table 105. Total and Black Population of Voting Age for Cities With 100,000 or More Blacks: 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Selected cities	Voting-age population		Blacks as a percent of total voting-age population
	Total	Black	
New York, N.Y.	5,660	1,030	18
Chicago, Ill	2,286	633	28
Detroit, Mich	1,018	396	39
Philadelphia, Pa	1,341	398	30
Washington, D.C	532	341	64
Los Angeles, Calif	1,967	310	16
Baltimore, Md	603	246	41
Houston, Tex	790	183	23
Cleveland, Ohio	499	172	35
New Orleans, La	391	153	39
Atlanta, Ga	337	155	46
St. Louis, Mo	425	148	35
Memphis, Tenn	398	136	34
Dallas, Tex	557	119	21
Newark, N.J	240	115	48
Indianapolis, Ind	477	78	16
Birmingham, Ala	203	77	38
Cincinnati, Ohio	312	75	24
Oakland, Calif	263	75	29
Jacksonville, Fla	343	69	20
Kansas City, Mo	341	65	19
Milwaukee, Wis	482	54	11
Pittsburg, Pa	372	65	18
Richmond, Va	173	65	37
Boston, Mass	459	59	13
Columbus, Ohio	363	59	16

Note: "Voting-age" population refers to persons 18 years old and over.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration Administration, Bureau of the Census.

In 1970, homeownership rates among Negro households in the Nation's 26 cities with the largest black population ranged from 15.7 percent in Newark, N.J., to 55.0 percent in Kansas City, Mo. The proportion of Negro households living in housing which lacked basic plumbing facilities ranged in these cities from 1.5 percent in Baltimore, Md. to 14.6 percent in Jacksonville, Fla.

Table 106. Tenure and Plumbing Facilities for Negro Occupied Units, for Cities With 100,000 or More Blacks: 1970

Selected cities	Total occupied units	Percent of occupied units					
		Tenure			Plumbing facilities		
		Total	Owner	Renter	Total	With all plumbing	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities
New York, N.Y..........	524,538	100	16	84	100	96	4
Chicago, Ill...........	314,640	100	24	76	100	95	5
Detroit, Mich..........	192,902	100	51	49	100	98	2
Philadelphia, Pa.......	194,955	100	47	53	100	97	3
Washington, D.C........	164,040	100	27	73	100	98	2
Los Angeles, Calif.....	170,684	100	32	68	100	98	2
Baltimore, Md..........	114,095	100	30	70	100	98	2
Houston, Texas.........	89,880	100	45	55	100	96	4
Cleveland, Ohio........	86,474	100	38	62	100	97	3
New Orleans, La........	74,350	100	27	73	100	94	6
Atlanta, Ga............	71,169	100	37	63	100	97	3
St. Louis, Mo..........	73,230	100	31	69	100	92	8
Memphis, Tenn..........	63,207	100	42	58	100	94	6
Dallas, Texas..........	57,865	100	44	56	100	98	2
Newark, N.J............	60,446	100	16	84	100	95	5
Indianapolis, Ind......	38,177	100	49	51	100	95	5
Birmingham, Ala........	36,258	100	42	58	100	94	6
Cincinnati, Ohio.......	40,287	100	27	73	100	95	5
Oakland, Calif.........	39,645	100	40	60	100	97	3
Jacksonville, Fla......	32,694	100	55	45	100	85	15
Kansas City, Mo........	33,678	100	55	45	100	96	4
Milwaukee, Wis.........	27,540	100	33	67	100	97	3
Pittsburgh, Pa.........	33,712	100	33	67	100	92	8
Richmond, Va...........	29,891	100	41	59	100	94	6
Boston, Mass...........	31,854	100	17	83	100	96	4
Columbus, Ohio.........	29,449	100	43	57	100	98	2

Note: See note on "plumbing facilities" definition, table 73.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

In 1970, the median value of Negro owner-occupied units varied from $8,500 in Jacksonville and Philadelphia to $22,000 in New York City. The median contract rent varied from about $40 in Birmingham to about $110 in Newark and Chicago.

Among the 26 cities there were wide ranging differences in selected characteristics of Negro occupied units. For example, Baltimore registered the high of 22.9 percent in units with more than 1 bathroom and Boston a low of 6.8 percent. The proportions of units with 3 or more bedrooms ranged from 20.3 percent in Los Angeles to 55.5 percent in Philadelphia. As a matter of fact, in fifteen of the cities at least 33 percent of the occupied units had 3 or more bedrooms.

The highest percentage of housing units in multiunit structures were found in New York City--70.9 percent, and the lowest in Jacksonville--8.0 percent.

Atlanta led in cities with units built during the 1960's-- 28.8 percent. In all cities except three, New York, Philadelphia, and Birmingham, indications were that 20 percent or more of the occupants moved into their living quarters between 1969 and 1970.

Table 107. Selected Characteristics for Negro Occupied Units for Cities With 100,000 or More Blacks: 1970

Selected cities	Total occupied units	Median value	Median contract rent	Percent of Negro occupied units				
				With more than 1 bathroom	Built 1960 to 1970	In structures with 5 or more units	With 3 or more bedrooms	Moved into unit 1969 to 1970
New York, N.Y.	524,534	$22,000	$86	9.8	10.8	70.9	27.2	16.9
Chicago, Ill.	314,640	19,400	107	12.7	10.6	47.9	35.0	23.3
Detroit, Mich.	192,902	13,900	75	20.4	2.8	21.0	47.4	25.8
Philadelphia, Pa.	194,955	8,500	67	15.9	4.1	14.1	55.5	18.6
Washington, D.C.	164,040	18,700	98	20.2	15.4	44.8	31.6	23.5
Los Angeles, Calif.	170,684	18,500	86	14.7	11.7	26.0	20.3	30.7
Baltimore, Md.	114,095	9,400	84	22.9	7.3	14.9	51.8	22.2
Houston, Texas	89,880	10,700	67	12.5	20.4	11.8	32.8	27.2
Cleveland, Ohio	86,474	15,900	77	15.9	4.0	27.2	39.7	23.6
New Orleans, La.	74,350	16,400	61	9.1	11.2	18.3	25.3	22.8
Atlanta, Ga.	71,169	14,700	66	13.9	28.8	33.2	33.1	25.8
St. Louis, Mo.	73,230	11,200	63	12.7	5.1	22.1	29.0	23.3
Memphis, Tenn.	63,207	9,700	50	8.1	15.0	17.4	27.7	21.5
Dallas, Texas	57,865	11,300	71	13.2	22.9	21.7	32.3	30.1
Newark, N.J.	60,446	17,100	106	7.0	9.3	51.6	35.8	26.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	38,177	11,400	73	15.8	12.3	15.5	39.1	25.4
Birmingham, Ala.	36,258	10,400	42	8.1	16.5	12.9	31.7	18.5
Cincinnati, Ohio	40,287	14,800	66	15.3	11.2	36.6	25.0	24.1
Oakland, Calif.	39,645	18,500	89	13.7	14.5	20.8	28.3	28.9
Jacksonville, Fla.	32,694	8,500	52	10.6	25.5	8.0	45.6	21.6
Kansas City, Mo.	33,678	9,500	63	17.3	7.5	21.8	39.8	25.6
Milwaukee, Wis.	27,540	12,100	77	13.8	5.0	12.4	43.1	32.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.	33,712	10,400	69	15.9	9.0	25.0	37.8	21.1
Richmond, Va.	29,891	11,600	61	15.0	16.1	11.8	39.9	21.3
Boston, Mass.	31,854	14,200	91	6.8	7.8	44.8	42.1	32.3
Columbus, Ohio	29,449	13,900	73	14.0	16.4	17.6	49.2	25.3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Among the 30 places with the highest proportion of blacks in 1970, the number that have at least as many blacks as whites has increased to 16 from the count of 3 in 1960. Most of the 16 cities experienced sharp increases in the proportionate black population since 1960. Only one city, Bessemer, Ala., showed a decline.

While blacks represented more than half of the total population in 16 places, they were a majority of the voting-age population (18 years and over) in only 8 places. Blacks were slightly less than half (45.0 to 49.9 percent) of the population of voting age in 10 places, 40.0 to 44.9 percent in six places, and under 40 percent in the remaining six cities. Since blacks are a much younger population than whites, they are generally a lower percentage of the voting-age population than of the total population.

Table 108. Thirty Places With the Highest Proportion of Negroes, by Rank: 1970, 1960, and 1950

(Rank according to percent Negro in 1970. (U) denotes unincorporated place)

Rank	City and State	1970				1960, percent Negro	1950, percent Negro
		Negro		Total population	Population 18 years and over--percent Negro		
		Percent of total	Number				
1	Willowbrook, Calif. (U).....	82.3	23,616	28,705	81.5	(X)	(X)
2	Westmont, Calif. (U).........	80.6	23,635	29,310	74.5	(X)	(X)
3	Washington, D.C............	71.1	537,712	756,510	65.0	53.9	35.0
4	Compton, Calif.............	71.0	55,781	78,611	65.0	39.4	4.5
5	East St. Louis, Ill.........	69.1	48,368	69,996	62.7	44.5	33.5
6	East Cleveland, Ohio........	58.6	23,196	39,600	49.9	2.1	0.2
7	Florence-Graham, Calif. (U)..	56.0	24,031	42,895	55.7	44.9	(X)
8	Highland Park, Mich.........	55.3	19,609	35,444	71.2	20.9	8.4
9	Petersburg, Va..............	55.2	19,914	36,103	51.0	47.2	42.2
10	Newark, N.J.................	54.2	207,458	382,417	48.0	34.1	17.1
11	East Orange, N.J............	53.1	40,099	75,471	46.4	24.9	11.4
12	Gary, Ind...................	52.8	92,695	175,415	48.2	38.8	29.3
13	Bessemer, Ala...............	52.2	17,442	33,428	47.1	57.4	60.7
14	Greenville, Miss............	52.0	20,619	39,648	47.7	48.6	59.3
15	Atlanta, Ga.................	51.3	255,051	496,973	45.9	38.3	36.6
16	Prichard, Ala...............	50.5	21,005	41,578	45.9	47.1	33.5
17	Augusta, Ga.................	49.9	29,861	59,864	44.5	45.0	41.0
18	Selma, Ala..................	49.7	13,606	27,379	45.3	49.2	55.2
19	Vicksburg, Miss.............	49.3	12,568	25,478	45.2	46.4	48.8
20	Ft. Pierce, Fla.............	48.5	14,422	29,721	41.3	46.9	40.4
21	Goldsboro, N.C..............	48.1	12,896	26,810	43.7	41.2	44.9
22	Baltimore, Md...............	46.4	420,210	905,759	40.8	34.7	23.7
23	Charleston, S.C.............	45.2	30,251	66,945	38.4	50.8	44.0
24	Chester, Pa.................	45.2	25,469	56,331	39.7	33.3	20.9
25	New Orleans, La.............	45.0	267,308	593,471	39.0	37.2	31.9
26	Savannah, Ga................	44.9	53,111	118,349	40.1	35.5	40.4
27	Inkster, Mich...............	44.5	17,189	38,595	43.5	34.5	53.7
28	Atlantic City, N.J..........	43.7	20,937	47,859	37.5	36.2	27.2
29	Detroit, Mich...............	43.7	660,428	1,511,482	38.9	28.9	16.2
30	Wilmington, Del.............	43.6	35,072	80,386	35.9	26.0	15.6

Note: Thirty places were selected from places with a total population of 25,000 or more and Negro population of at least 10,000.

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

About 4.3 million blacks 16 years old and over were living in selected low-income urban areas of the country at the time of the Census Employment Survey (August 1970 thru March 1971). They comprised about 50 percent of all persons in the same age group living in these selected areas.

The teenage and very young adult population (16 to 24 years) were about one-fourth of the population 16 years old and over in low-income urban areas. About 11 percent could be considered the aged population--65 years and over. Less than half of the population (43 percent) in the specified areas were married and living with a spouse. Approximately 17 percent were widowed or divorced.

Of those 25 to 34 years old, 55 percent were high school graduates. A very small proportion (6 percent) had less than an elementary school education. There were approximately one and one-half million full-time year-round workers with median annual earnings of $6,400 for black men and $4,300 for black women.

Los Angeles had the highest proportion (71 percent) of high school graduates, 25 to 34 years old, followed by 62 percent for Detroit. At least half of the young adults in all of the other cities except Baltimore and Chicago had a high school education.

Table 109. Characteristics of the Black Population In Selected Low-Income Areas

Subject	Low-income areas in-- Total urban areas[1]	New York	Chicago	Detroit	Phila-delphia	Washing-ton, D.C.	Los Angeles	Balti-more
AGE								
Total, 16 years old and over........ thousands..	4,308	691	380	255	295	225	190	220
Percent................	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
16 to 24 years...............	23	21	22	23	21	23	22	26
16 to 19 years...........	12	10	12	11	11	10	11	14
20 to 24 years...........	11	11	10	12	10	13	11	12
25 to 44 years...............	38	43	40	35	35	41	38	35
45 to 64 years...............	28	27	27	31	31	28	29	29
65 years and over............	11	9	11	11	13	9	11	10
MARITAL STATUS								
Total, 16 years old and over........ thousands..	4,308	691	380	255	295	225	190	220
Percent................	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Single.......................	25	26	24	23	26	27	23	28
Married, spouse present[2].....	43	42	40	45	39	46	41	40
Married, spouse absent.......	16	19	19	16	19	15	15	19
Widowed or divorced..........	17	14	17	17	15	13	21	13
EDUCATION								
Persons, 25 to 34 years old..........thousands..	841	158	77	44	49	52	39	38
Percent with less than 8 years of school.............	6	7	6	4	4	5	3	8
Percent with 4 years of high school or more.............	55	54	50	62	54	58	71	45
Median school years complet-ed: Male.................	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.3	12.1	12.1	12.5	11.4
Female................	12.1	12.0	11.7	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.4	11.8
Persons, 16 to 24 years old..........thousands..	1,004	145	85	59	62	51	41	57
Percent enrolled in school...	45	44	47	38	40	47	53	43
INCOME								
Year-round full-time workers..... thousands..	1,548	266	135	82	105	106	57	82
Median annual earnings:								
Male.........................	$6,390	$6,448	$6,602	$7,895	$6,611	$6,650	$7,102	$6,207
Female.......................	4,334	5,254	4,657	4,457	4,279	5,174	4,844	4,129

Note: Statistics on low-income areas are based on information gathered in the Census Employment Survey (CES) conducted as part of the overall program of the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. Interviewing for CES began August 1970 and was completed by March 1971. The period of interviewing in the selected low-income areas differed considerably by city, and some cities were completed even before others began.

The low-income areas were identified on the basis of several criteria--census tracts with a high proportion of families with "low income" in 1960, and other more recent socio-economic data, along with the views of local knowledgeable agencies. For a more detailed explanation, see Employment Profiles of Selected Low-Income Areas, Series PHC (3).

[1] Includes selected low-income areas in 44 other cities, not shown separately.

[2] Includes married, spouse present in Armed Forces.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

About 63 percent of the 1.6 million black families living in selected low-income areas were headed by men and 37 percent were headed by women. The disparity in economic levels between families headed by a man or woman is reflected in their median family income. In those families headed by a woman, the median income was $3,900, approximately half the $7,800 for families headed by a man.

About two-thirds of all black families in these areas had children under 18 years old.

In the selected low-income areas, approximately four-fifths of low-income family heads worked sometime during the year preceding the survey and over half were year-round full-time workers. About 21 percent of the family heads did not work during that period.

Among the seven selected cities with low-income urban areas, Washington, D.C. and Detroit had the highest proportion of men as heads of families--about 68 percent.

Table 110. Characteristics of Black Families in Selected Low-Income Areas

Subject	Low-income areas in--							
	Total urban areas[1]	New York	Chicago	Detroit	Philadelphia	Washington, D.C.	Los Angeles	Baltimore
Total, families...thous..	1,612	270	144	93	106	83	69	79
Sex of head:								
Percent................	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Male......................	63	59	58	68	60	68	62	63
Female....................	37	41	42	32	40	32	38	37
Presence of children:								
Percent................	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No children under 18 years.	33	31	31	39	34	35	31	32
Children 6 to 17 years only	30	33	30	26	31	29	30	34
Children under 6 years.....	37	36	40	35	35	36	40	35
Median income of families by sex of head:								
Male......................	$7,778	$7,809	$8,740	$8,866	$8,482	$7,575	$7,644	$8,505
Female....................	3,924	4,399	3,792	3,689	4,623	4,700	4,424	4,102
Work experience of head:								
Total, 16 to 64 years old ....thousands..	1,403	242	126	79	90	73	60	70
Percent................	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Worked....................	79	70	72	78	74	84	80	79
50 to 52 weeks...........	56	57	53	51	52	70	52	59
Full time..............	55	55	52	51	51	67	50	56
27 to 49 weeks...........	15	9	12	19	14	10	17	16
1 to 26 weeks............	8	5	8	8	8	5	12	6
Did not work..............	21	29	28	22	26	16	20	21

Note: Statistics on low-income areas are based on information gathered in the Census Employment Survey (CES), conducted during the period August 1970 to March 1971.

[1] Includes selected low-income areas in 44 other cities, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

At the time of the survey, about 1.1 million poor black persons, 16 years old and over, were living in the selected low-income areas of the urban areas of the country. These black persons represented about one-fourth of the black adult population in the selected low-income areas.

The highest proportion of poor blacks in selected low-income areas was found in Chicago where about one-third of those 16 years old and over were below the low-income level.

Table 111. Characteristics of Black Persons 16 Years Old and Over Below the Low-Income Level in Selected Low-Income Areas

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	Low-income areas in--							
	Total urban areas[1]	New York	Chicago	Detroit	Phila-delphia	Washing-ton, D.C.	Los Angeles	Balti-more
AGE								
Total, 16 years old and over	1,078	144	121	58	63	46	42	51
Percent below the low-income level	25	21	32	23	22	21	22	23
16 to 24 years	262	32	28	12	12	12	10	14
25 to 64 years	631	88	74	34	39	27	27	29
65 years and over	186	24	19	12	13	7	5	7
FAMILY STATUS								
Total, 16 years old and over	1,078	144	121	58	63	46	42	51
In families	769	99	88	39	42	31	29	38
Head	438	60	50	23	25	18	17	20
65 years old and over	51	6	5	4	3	2	2	2
All other family members	331	39	38	16	17	13	13	18
Unrelated individuals	309	44	33	19	22	15	13	13
65 years and over	108	15	12	6	7	3	3	4

Note: Statistics on low-income areas are based on information gathered in the Census Employment Survey (CES), conducted during the period August 1970 to March 1971.

See note on low-income concept, table 25. For the period covered by the CES, the low-income threshold was about $3,880 for a nonfarm family of four, headed by a male with a wife and two children under 18, and $6,904 for a nonfarm family with a male head and with 7 or more persons (none under 18 years old).

[1] Includes selected low-income areas in 44 other cities, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Approximately 438,000, or 27 percent, of the black families living in selected low-income areas were poor. The proportion of persons who were below the low-income level in these areas was only slightly higher than the 26 percent for all urban areas in the country in 1969. About two-thirds of the poor families in the low-income areas were headed by women.

A very large portion of the black families below the low-income level and residing in the designated areas had children to support. About 8 out of every 10 families had children under 18 years old, and 5 out of every 10 had preschool age children.

Slightly less than half of those below the low-income level in the working age group (16 to 64 years old) who were heads of families, held a job sometime during the year preceding the survey. About one-fifth worked year round.

Among the seven cities, Chicago had the highest proportion of families below the low-income level within the selected low-income areas. Substantially more than half of these families were headed by women in all seven cities. The proportion of the poor families with children under 18 was lowest in Detroit--74 percent.

In each city, less than half of the low-income heads of families living in the specified areas worked sometime during the 12-month period prior to the survey. Small proportions worked year round; the highest proportion (25 percent) was observed for Washington, D.C.

Table 112. Characteristics of Black Families Below the Low-Income Level in Selected Low-Income Areas

Subject	Low-income areas in--							
	Total urban areas[1]	New York	Chicago	Detroit	Phila-delphia	Washing-ton, D.C.	Los Angeles	Balti-more
Total, families...thous..	438	60	50	23	25	18	17	20
Sex of head:								
Percent................	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Male.......................	35	32	34	34	33	38	37	32
Female.....................	65	68	66	66	67	62	63	68
Presence of children:								
Percent................	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No children under 18 years.	17	15	16	26	19	20	16	15
With children 6 to 17 years only......................	31	37	28	24	29	26	33	33
With children under 6 years	52	48	56	50	52	54	51	51
Work experience of head:								
Percent, 16 to 64 years old..................	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Worked.....................	47	29	39	35	35	45	43	40
50 to 52 weeks...........	21	18	19	13	14	25	13	16
27 to 49 weeks...........	11	5	8	9	10	7	12	11
1 to 26 weeks............	14	6	12	13	11	13	18	13
Did not work..............	53	71	61	65	65	55	57	60
PERCENT BELOW LOW-INCOME LEVEL								
Total..................	27	22	35	25	24	22	25	26
Male head....................	15	12	21	13	13	12	15	13
Female head.................	48	37	55	52	39	42	41	47

Note: Statistics on low-income areas are based on information gathered in the Census Employment Survey (CES), conducted during the period August 1970 to March 1971.

See note on low-income concept, table 25. For the period covered by the CES, the low-income threshold was about $3,880 for a nonfarm family of four, headed by a male with a wife and two children under 18, and $6,904 for a nonfarm family with a male head and with 7 or more persons (none under 18 years old).

[1] Includes selected low-income areas in 44 other cities, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

At the time of the Census Employment survey, 2.5 million, or 64 percent, of black persons 16 to 64 years old in selected low-income urban areas were in the labor force. About 49 percent were working full time and 8 percent part time.

About 280,000 black persons in the low-income urban areas were without a job, but looking for work. The unemployment rate of 11.1 percent was above the national average for black persons. The unemployment rate among black men in the specified areas (10.2 percent) was lower than the 12.3 percent for the comparable group of black women. In addition to those unemployed (without a job, but actively seeking a job), a large group of persons desired work, but were unable to seek it. In the selected low-income areas, about 932,000 black persons 16 to 64 years old, or 68 percent of those not in the labor force, desired employment. Almost half of those persons not in the labor force cited family responsibilities or illness and disability as the reason for not actively seeking employment.

Unemployment among the youth was high--about a third of those 16 to 21 years old were looking for work.

Among the seven cities, unemployment for persons 16 years and over was worst in the selected low-income areas of Los Angeles and Detroit. In the comparable areas of Washington, D.C., the unemployment rate was strikingly low. In each city more than half of the persons living in the specified areas were in the labor force.

Table 1-13. Labor Force Status and Unemployment Rates for the Black Population in Selected Low-Income Areas

Subject	Low-income areas in--							
	Total urban areas[1]	New York	Chicago	Detroit	Phila-delphia	Washing-ton, D.C.	Los Angeles	Balti-more
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Total, 16 to 64 years old..........thousands..	3,836	626	338	227	258	205	170	198
Percent................	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
In labor force.............	64	56	59	65	61	68	63	66
Employed.................	57	52	51	55	54	65	53	59
Full time..............	49	47	46	48	47	58	45	51
Part time..............	8	5	5	7	7	7	8	8
Unemployed...............	7	5	8	10	6	3	10	7
Not in labor force..........	36	44	41	35	39	32	37	34
Not in labor force thousands..	1,365	272	138	80	101	65	63	68
Percent desire work.........	68	62	70	71	65	61	76	68
Percent not looking for work because of:								
Family responsibilities.	22	27	23	23	21	17	17	19
Poor health, illness or disability............	24	19	25	23	23	18	32	25
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES								
Persons, 16 years old and over...............	11.1	8.0	12.9	15.2	10.4	4.8	15.8	9.9
Male.......................	10.2	8.6	11.5	13.0	11.1	4.4	15.9	9.9
Female.....................	12.3	7.2	14.7	18.3	9.6	5.3	15.7	9.9
Persons, 16 to 21 years old....................	31.1	27.4	35.5	34.9	31.2	16.5	35.7	29.1
Male.......................	30.4	31.5	35.2	34.8	32.1	16.4	37.0	30.3
Female.....................	31.8	22.7	35.7	35.1	30.1	16.5	34.2	27.8

Note: Statistics on low-income areas are based on information gathered in the Census Employment Survey (CES), conducted during the period August 1970 to March 1971.

[1] Includes selected low-income areas in 44 other cities, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

There were 284,000 unemployed blacks in selected low-income urban areas of the country. Most of the black unemployed (83 percent) were looking for full-time work. A substantial proportion (about one-third) had experienced long-term unemployment (15 weeks or more).

About half of the jobless in these specified areas were entering or returning to the labor force. However, at least one-third of the black unemployed had lost or had been laid off from the last job.

About one-half of unemployed black persons (16 to 64 years old) indicated that they had at least one problem in finding a job. Lack of skill, experience, or education were the most common reasons cited for not being able to find a job.

Among blacks in the specified areas of the seven cities, unemployed persons in Los Angeles were most likely to have been out of work for a long time (15 weeks or more). On the other hand, the blacks who were jobless in Washington, D.C., Baltimore, and Chicago were least likely to have experienced long-term unemployment. The proportion of unemployed persons who lost or were laid off from their last job was lowest in Washington, D.C. (about 20 percent) and highest in Philadelphia and New York (about 50 percent).

Table 114. Characteristics of the Black Unemployed in Selected Low-Income Areas

Subject	Low-income areas in--							
	Total urban areas[1]	New York	Chicago	Detroit	Philadelphia	Washington, D.C.	Los Angeles	Baltimore
Unemployed persons 16 years old and over....thousands..	284	29	26	23	17	7	17	13
Percent..................	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Looking for full-time work......	83	88	84	84	88	85	86	80
Looking for part-time work......	17	12	16	16	12	15	14	20
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT								
Percent..................	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 15 weeks..............	67	65	73	65	63	75	53	71
15 to 26 weeks..................	15	17	12	15	19	13	19	18
27 weeks or more................	18	18	15	20	18	11	28	11
REASON FOR UNEMPLOYMENT								
Percent..................	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Lost or laid off from last job..	37	49	43	43	49	20	41	38
Left last job...................	14	15	16	8	13	25	11	21
Entered or reentered labor force	49	36	42	49	37	56	48	41
PROBLEMS OF FINDING A JOB								
Total, 16 to 64 years old............thousands..	235	27	24	19	15	6	14	11
Percent..................	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
With problem(s)................	51	38	44	53	44	53	57	47
Family responsibilities.......	8	5	6	7	4	5	8	8
Unable to work[2]..............	9	8	10	10	6	12	8	6
Lack of skill, experience or education................	36	27	31	41	34	39	42	37
Other.........................	14	11	9	13	12	17	13	11
No problem identified...........	37	44	40	33	42	26	39	35
Not available...................	12	18	16	14	14	21	5	18

Note: Statistics on low-income areas are based on information gathered in the Census Employment Survey (CES), conducted during the period August 1970 to March 1971.

[1] Includes selected low-income areas in 44 other cities, not shown separately.

[2] Includes persons with poor health, illness, or disability.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

APPENDIX

REFERENCES FOR SELECTED TABLES

Listed below are all tables except those which contain only data from the Current Population Surveys.

Table

1. For 1900, 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970--Decennial Censuses. For 1966-1969, and 1971--Unpublished Census Bureau estimates of resident population.
2. For 1960 and 1970--Decennial Censuses. Components of change--based on vital statistics from the National Center for Health Statistics and Census Bureau estimates.
3. Decennial Censuses.
4. Same as table 3.
5. For 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970--Decennial Censuses. Net migration--Census Bureau estimates.
6. Decennial Censuses.
7. Same as table 6.
8. Same as table 6.
9. For 1960 and 1970--Decennial Censuses. Components of change--based on vital statistics from the National Center for Health Statistics and Census Bureau estimates.
10. Decennial Censuses.
11. For 1960 and 1970--Decennial Censuses. Components of change--based on vital statistics from the National Center for Health Statistics and Census Bureau estimates.
12. Decennial Censuses.
13. Same as table 12.
14. Unpublished Census Bureau estimates of resident population, consistent with 1970 census data.
15. Decennial Censuses.

REFERENCES FOR SELECTED TABLES--Continued

Table

16. For 1959, Negro--1-in-1,000 sample of the 1960 census. For all other years, Negro--Current Population Surveys. For Negro and other races--Current Population Surveys.

19. For 1959--1-in-1,000 sample of the 1960 census. For 1966, 1970, and 1971--Current Population Surveys.

20. For 1959--1-in-1,000 sample of the 1960 census. For 1970--Current Population Survey.

21. Same as table 20.

22. Same as table 20.

23. Same as table 20.

25. For 1959--1-in-1,000 sample of the 1960 census. For all other years--Current Population Surveys.

26. Same as table 25.

27. For 1959--1-in-1,000 sample of the 1960 census. For 1966 and 1971--Current Population Surveys.

28. Same as table 27.

33. For total population--Current Population Survey. For public assistance and Social Security--estimates based on data from the Social and Rehabilitation Service, and the Social Security Administration of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and from the Current Population Survey, Bureau of the Census.

52. Decennial Census.

53. Unpublished data from Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

54. Same as table 53.

55. Same as table 53.

56. Same as table 53.

57. Minority Group Employment in the Federal Government, June 1965, and Minority Group Employment in the Federal Government, May 1971, prepared by Civil Service Commission.

58. Minority-Owned Businesses: 1969, MB-1, prepared by Bureau of the Census.

REFERENCES FOR SELECTED TABLES--Continued

Table

59. Same as table 58.

60. Same as table 58.

64. Decennial Census.

65. For 1960--Decennial Census. For 1966, 1970, and 1971--Current Population Surveys.

66. Same as table 65.

70. Based on data from Office for Civil Rights, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

71. Decennial Censuses.

72. Same as table 71.

73. Same as table 71.

74. Same as table 71.

75. Same as table 71.

76. Same as table 71.

77. Same as table 71.

84. For Negro and other races and whites, 1955-1968--Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume I-Natality 1968. For Negro--derived from vital statistics from the National Center for Health Statistics and Census Bureau estimates.

87. For 1960--Decennial Census. For 1965, 1969 and 1971--Current Population Surveys.

88. For illegitimate births for all races, Negro and other races, and whites, and for illegitimacy rates for all races 1940-1967--Vital and Health Statistics, Series 21, No. 19. For all other figures--unpublished data from the National Center for Health Statistics.

89. For 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1965--Vital and Health Statistics, Series 21, No. 19. For 1968--unpublished data from the National Center for Health Statistics.

91. For 1940-1968--The Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume II - Mortality 1960 and 1968, Parts A and B. For 1969 and 1970--Provisional data from Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 19, No. 13, Annual Summary for the United States, 1970.

REFERENCES FOR SELECTED TABLES--Continued

Table

94. For 1964 and 1966--based on statistics from Potomac Institute. For 1968, 1970, and 1972--"National Roster of Black Elected Officials," prepared by Joint Center for Political Studies.

95. For 1970, percent Negro--Decennial Census. For all other figures--"National Roster of Black Elected Officials, March 1972," prepared by Joint Center for Political Studies.

96. Census Bureau projections.

97. Same as table 96.

98. Decennial Census.

99. For 1970--Decennial Censuses. Components of change--based on vital statistics from the National Center for Health Statistics and Census Bureau estimates.

100. Decennial Census.

101. Same as table 100.

102. Same as table 100.

103. Same as table 100.

104. Same as table 100.

105. Same as table 100.

106. Same as table 100.

107. Same as table 100.

108. Same as table 100.

109. Bureau of the Census, Employment Profiles of Selected Low-Income Areas, Final Reports PHC(3).

110. Same as table 109.

111. Same as table 109.

112. Same as table 109.

113. Same as table 109.

114. Same as table 109.

Source and Reliability of the Data

Source of data. Most of the estimates in this report are based on data from the decennial censuses of population, the Current Population Survey, the Survey of Economic Opportunity, and the Census Employment Survey, all of which were conducted by the Bureau of the Census. Other data were provided by various governmental agencies including the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor; the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; the Civil Service Commission; the Internal Revenue Service; and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Additional information was provided by a number of non-governmental sources; a complete list of sources for the tables is shown on pages of this report.

Decennial Census of Population. Decennial census data in this report are based on complete counts or on the samples associated with the census as indicated in the list of sources. All data in this report from the 1950 or earlier decennial censuses are based on complete counts. Descriptions of the 25 percent sample from the 1960 census and the 5, 15, and 20 percent samples from the 1970 census are found in the appropriate census publications. The 1960 1-in-1,000 sample is a stratified systematic sample of .001 of the households enumerated in the 1960 census.

Current Population Survey (CPS). Data collected from the Current Population Survey (CPS) from 1967 to the present are based on a sample spread over 449 areas comprising 863 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 50,000 occupied households are eligible for interview each month. Of this number, 2,250 occupied units, on the average, are visited but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 50,000, there are also about 8,500 sample units in an average month which are visited but are found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

Data collected in 1962 through 1966 from the CPS were based on a sample spread over 357 areas comprising 701 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia; approximately 35,000 occupied households were eligible for interview each month. Data collected from May 1956 to 1962 were based on a sample spread over 330 areas comprising 638 counties and independent cities with coverage in the then 48 States and the District of Columbia; approximately 35,000 occupied households were eligible for interview each month. Data collected from February 1954 to May 1956 were based on a sample spread over 230 areas comprising 453 counties and independent cities with coverage in 47 States and the District of Columbia; approximately 21,000 households were eligible for interview each month. Data collected before February 1954 were based on a sample spread over 68 areas comprising 125 counties and independent cities with coverage in 42 States and the District of Columbia; approximately 21,000 households were eligible for interview each month.

The estimating procedure used in the Current Population Survey involves the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates are based on statistics from the previous decennial census of population, statistics of births, deaths, immigration and emigration, and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces.

Survey of Economic Opportunity. The 1967 Survey of Economic Opportunity sample was interviewed in the 357 area sample design, used for CPS from 1962 through 1966, but the sample selected within these areas differed in size and composition. Approximately 29,000 occupied households were eligible for interview. Of this number about 2,500 of the occupied units were visited but interviews were not obtained because the occupants were not found at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 29,000, there are also about 6,000 sample units which were visited but were found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

The sample was selected to have a disproportionately large sample of Negroes. The weights applied to each sample case were adjusted to reflect this. This sampling procedure results in more reliable estimates for Negroes but at the expense of reduced reliability for estimates of totals for all races and for estimates of whites. The estimation procedure was similar to the one used for CPS.

Census Employment Survey. The Census Employment Survey (CES) was conducted as a part of the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. The survey was developed to obtain detailed socio-economic information on employment-related problems in 60 selected areas in 51 of the nation's largest cities. In all the urban areas combined, a total of about 211,000 addresses were assigned for interview. Of this number, about 39,000 were found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed. Each area had an assigned sample of about 3,500 units.

The estimating procedure involved a ratio estimate to 1970 census counts. Because of differing definitions of the eligible universe, no ratio estimation was performed for persons age 16 to 24.

Reliability of the Estimates. Estimates based on a sample may differ somewhat from the figures obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and of reporting as well as being subject to sampling variability.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability; that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an an estimate from the survey differs from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 90 out of 100 that this difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error, and the chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

All statements of comparison appearing in the text are significant at a 1.6 standard error level or better, and most are significant at a level of more than 2.0 standard errors. This means that for most differences cited in the text, the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Statements of comparison qualified in some way (e.g., by the use of the phrase, "some evidence") have a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors.

The figures presented in all the standard error tables are approximations to the standard errors of various estimates shown in this report. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items (for a given subject matter) and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the tables of standard errors provided are an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors for a given subject matter rather than the precise standard error for any specific item.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more.

Data obtained from the Current Population Surveys, Decennial Censuses, Survey of Economic Opportunity, Census Employment Survey and other governmental sources are not entirely comparable. This is due in large part to differences in interviewer training and experience and in the differing survey processes. This is an additional component of error not reflected in the standard error tables. Therefore, caution should be used in comparing results between these different sources.

Data based on the CPS sample. Tables of standard errors for estimates and percentages for characteristics pertaining to total or white population (Tables A and C) and to Negro and other races (Tables B and D) are presented below.

Table A. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers, Total or White Population

Current Population Survey

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate (thousands)	Standard error (thousands)	Size of estimate (thousands)	Standard error (thousands)
25	7	2,500	71
50	10	5,000	100
100	14	10,000	138
250	23	25,000	204
500	32	50,000	253
1,000	45		

Table B. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers, Negro and Other Races

Current Population Survey

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate (thousands)	Standard error (thousands)	Size of estimate (thousands)	Standard error (thousands)
10	5	250	26
25	8	500	37
35	10	1,000	51
50	12	2,500	76
75	14	5,000	96
100	17	10,000	96

Table C. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages, Total or White Population

Current Population Survey

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)									
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,00
2 or 98	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.
5 or 95	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.
10 or 90	4.3	2.7	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.
25 or 75	6.2	3.9	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.
50	7.2	4.5	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.

Table D. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages, Negro and Other Races

Current Population Survey

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)							
	50	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000
2 or 98	3.3	2.3	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.
5 or 95	5.1	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.
10 or 90	7.1	5.0	3.2	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.
25 or 75	10.2	7.2	4.6	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.
50	11.8	8.4	5.3	3.7	2.6	1.7	1.2	0.

Table E presents factors which are to be applied to the figures in tables A, B, C, and D, to produce standard errors for the various subject matter areas. For example, to produce approximate standard errors for total or white estimates for low-income persons based on data collected in the CPS after January 1967, multiply the appropriate figures in tables A or C by the factor 1.8. These tables present approximate sampling errors for all estimates based on the CPS and the 1-in-1,000 sample from the 1960 census.

Illustration: The source of table 79 of this report is the Current Population Survey. The table shows that in 1971 there were 5,892,000 female heads of families. Table A shows the standard error on an estimate of this size to be approximately 107,000. Table E shows the factor for estimates of household and family characteristics for families is 0.8. Applying this factor to the figure from table A provides an approximation to the standard error of this estimate of about 86,000. This means the chances are about 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have differed from a complete census figure by less than 86,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would differ from a complete census figure by less than 172,000.

Of these 5,892,000 female heads, 1,506,000 or 25.6 percent, are black women. Interpolation in table D shows the standard error of 25.6 percent on a base of 5,892,000 to be approximately 0.9 percentage points. Table D rather than table C is used in this instance as the numerator of the estimated percentage is a Negro characteristic. Table E shows the factor for household and family characteristics for family data is 0.8. Applying this factor to the standard error obtained from table D provides an approximation to the standard error of the 25.6 percentage of approximately 0.7 percentage points. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated 25.6 percent would be within 0.7 percentage points of a complete census figure and chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would be within 1.4 percentage points of a complete census figure, i.e., this 95 percent confidence interval would be from 24.2 to 27.0 percent.

Data based on 1960 census 1-in-1,000 sample. Standard errors for data based on the 1960 census 1-in-1,000 sample are estimated by applying the factor given in the right hand column of table E to the standard errors shown in tables A, B, C or D as appropriate.

Data based on 1970 Census Employment Survey. Tables F and G show standard errors for estimated numbers and percentages for the combined total for all areas covered in the Census Employment Survey. Because of the estimation procedure used in each area, it is necessary to consult the appropriate CES publication for the standard errors for an area. To illustrate, tables H and I show standard errors for estimated numbers and percents for CES data for the Washington, D.C. low-income areas. Tables F, G, H, and I are used to approximate the standard errors of CES estimates in the same manner as tables A, B, C, and D are used for the CPS. There is no table equivalent to the factor table E used in estimating the CES standard errors.

Table E. Factors to be Applied to Tables A, B, C, and D to Estimate Standard Errors of Current Population Survey and 1960 Census 1-in-1,000 Data

Type of data	CPS data collected Jan. 1967 to present		CPS data collected May 1956 to Dec. 1966		CPS data collected prior to May 1956		1960 census 1-in-1,000 data[2]	
	Persons[1]	Families	Persons[1]	Families	Persons[1]	Families	Persons[1]	Families
Voting............	1.4	-	1.7	-	2.2	-	-	-
Income[3]								
Total or white...	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8
Negro and other..	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.9		
Low-income[3]								
Total or white...	1.8	0.7	2.2	0.9	2.8	1.1	1.2	0.8
Negro and other..	1.5	0.6	1.8	0.7	2.3	0.9		
Educational attainment........	1.0	-	1.2	-	1.6	-	-	-
Marital status and family status, and household and family characteristic.............	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.2	-	-
Unemployment.......	0.9	-	1.1	-	1.4	-	-	-
Employment.........	0.9	-	1.1	-	1.3	-	-	-
Fertility (estimates/percentages)[4]............	0.7	-	0.9	-	1.1	-	-	-
Employment (annual averages).........	0.6	-	0.7	-	0.9	-	-	-
Unemployment (annual averages).	0.4	-	0.5	-	0.6	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

[1] Factors found in this column should also be used for unrelated individuals.

[2] The factor for persons for the 1-in-1,000 sample of the 1960 Decennial Census should be used for characteristics which occur for either everyone or no one in a household, e.g., the factor for persons should be used for the number of persons below the low-income level. The factor for families for this data should be used for all other characteristics.

[3] Factors for total or white are to be used with tables A or C and the factors for Negro and other races are to be used with tables B or D.

[4] Standard errors for estimated fertility rates are given in table M.

Table F. Approximate Standard Errors of Estimated Number of Persons

All Census Employment Survey Urban Areas Combined

(Range of 68 chances out of 100)

Estimate	Standard error		
	All races	Negro	White
25,000	980	990	990
50,000	1,390	1,390	1,390
125,000	2,190	2,180	2,180
375,000	3,730	3,670	3,670
625,000	4,740	4,580	4,590
1,250,000	6,420	5,900	5,940
1,875,000	7,510	6,450	6,520
2,500,000	8,240	6,410	6,540
3,125,000	8,700	5,790	6,010
3,725,000	8,940	4,420	4,810
5,000,000	8,800	-	-
6,225,000	7,800	-	-
7,475,000	5,440	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table G. Approximate Standard Errors of Estimated Percentage of Persons

All Census Employment Survey Urban Areas Combined

(Range of 68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)								
	25	50	125	375	625	1,250	2,500	5,000	8,725
1 or 99	.39	.28	.18	.10	.08	.06	.04	.03	.02
2 or 98	.55	.39	.25	.14	.11	.08	.06	.04	.03
5 or 95	.86	.61	.38	.22	.17	.12	.09	.06	.05
10 or 90	1.18	.84	.53	.31	.24	.17	.12	.08	.06
15 or 85	1.41	1.00	.63	.36	.28	.20	.14	.10	.08
25 or 75	1.71	1.21	.76	.44	.34	.24	.17	.12	.09
35 or 65	1.88	1.33	.84	.49	.38	.27	.19	.13	.10
50	1.97	1.39	.88	.51	.39	.28	.20	.14	.11

Table H. Approximate Standard Errors of Estimated Number of Persons

Census Employment Survey Area: Washington, D.C.

(Range of 68 chances out of 100)

Estimate	Standard error	
	All races	Negro
3,500....................	400	400
10,500...................	680	680
17,500...................	870	860
35,000...................	1,180	1,160
52,500...................	1,390	1,360
70,000...................	1,530	1,480
87,500...................	1,630	1,560
105,000..................	1,680	1,600
140,000..................	1,690	1,550
175,000..................	1,560	1,330
210,000..................	1,240	800
245,000..................	450	-

- Represents zero.

Table I. Approximate Standard Errors of Estimated Percentage of Persons

Census Employment Survey Area: Washington, D.C.

(Range of 68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage									
	3,500	10,500	17,500	35,000	52,500	70,000	87,500	100,000	175,000	245,000
1 or 99....	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
2 or 98....	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
5 or 95....	2.5	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
10 or 90...	3.5	2.0	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4
15 or 85...	4.1	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5
25 or 75...	5.0	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.
35 or 65...	5.5	3.2	2.5	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7
50.........	5.8	3.3	2.6	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.7

Data based on samples from the 1970 Decennial Census. Tables J and K in conjunction with the factor table L are used to approximate standard errors for data from the 1970 census 5, 15 or 20 percent samples.

Table J. Approximate Standard Error of Estimated Number Based on 20-Percent Sample

1970 Decennial Census

(Range of 2 chances out of 3: for factors to be applied, see table L and text)

Estimated number[1]	Standard error
50	15
100	20
250	30
500	45
1,000	65
2,500	100
5,000	140
10,000	200
15,000	240
25,000	320
50,000	450
75,000	540
100,000	630

[1] For estimated numbers larger than 100,000, the relative errors are somewhat smaller than for 100,000.

Table K. Approximate Standard Error of Estimated Percentage Based on 20-Percent Sample

1970 Decennial Census

(Range of 2 chances out of 3: for factors to be applied, see table L and text)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage						
	500	1,000	2,500	10,000	25,000	100,000	250,000
2 or 98	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	2.7	1.9	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	3.9	2.7	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2
50	4.5	3.2	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.2

Illustration: Table 102 shows the number of employed blacks in the city of Kansas City, Missouri to be about 42,000. Interpolation in table J gives an approximate standard error of 408 for this estimate. Table L shows that both race and employment status are 20 percent samples; however, the factors differ and the larger of the two should be used (1.6 for race because the area is not in the South). Applying this factor to the 408, the standard error for the estimate is 653. This means the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would differ from a complete census figure by less than 653. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would differ from a complete census figure by less than 1,306.

Of the 42,000, approximately 12 percent are employed as professionals, technicians, or managers. Table K shows the standard error of 12 percent on a base of 42,000 to be approximately 0.4 percentage points. Table L shows the factor for race is larger than the factor for occupation. Applying the race factor of 1.6, the standard error on the estimated 12 percent is found to be about 0.6 percentage points. The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated 12 percent would be within 0.6 percentage points of a complete census figure and the chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would be within 1.2 percentage points of a complete census figure, i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval would be from 10.8 to 13.2 percent.

Table L. Factor to be Applied to Tables J and K to Estimate Standard Errors for 1970 Census Sample Data

Population subjects	Sample rate (percent)	Factor	Housing subjects	Sample rate (percent)	Factor
Race: South............	20	0.9	Tenure..................	20	0.2
Non-South........	20	1.6	Bathrooms...............	15	1.2
Household relationship..	20	0.5	Bedrooms................	5	2.2
Family composition......	20	0.6	Persons per room........	20	0.4
School enrollment.......	15	1.0	Value...................	20	1.0
			Units in structure......	20	0.9
Years of school completed.............	20	1.0	Year structure built....	20	0.9
Residence in 1965.......	15	2.0	Heating equipment.......	20	0.8
Employment status.......	20	0.8	Basement................	20	0.9
Occupation..............	20	1.1	Plumbing facilities.....	20	0.9
Income-persons..........	20	1.0	Source of water.........	15	1.0
-families.........	20	1.0	Sewage disposal..........	15	1.0
			Air conditioning........	15	1.1
Poverty status-persons..	20	1.9	Year moved into unit....	15	1.2
-families.	20	1.0	Gross rent..............	20	0.9
All other-20 percent....	20	1.0	All other-20 percent....	20	1.0
-15 percent....	15	1.2	-15 percent....	15	1.2

Fertility rates. Table M shows standard errors of estimated fertility rates of women in a given class. Factors are also given which should be applied to table M to obtain standard errors for Negro women or for data based on other years. The sampling variability of the ratio of children per 1,000 women depends on the shape of the distribution on which the rate is based, the size of the sample, the sample design and the use of ratio estimates.

Illustration: Table 86 of this report shows that in 1971, there were 569,000 Negro women ever married who were 20 to 24 years old. Table 87 shows these women had an average of 1.6 births per woman or about 1,600 children per 1,000 women. Table M shows the standard error of a rate of 1,600 children on a base of 569,000 women to be approximately 92. Since this rate is for 569,000 black women (which is less than 2,000,000) a factor of 1.1 should be applied to this standard error to produce the final standard error of 101. This means the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have shown a fertility rate differing from a complete census figure by less than 101. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have shown a fertility rate differing from a complete census figure by less than 202 (twice the standard error); i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval would be between 1,398 and 1,802 children ever born per 1,000 black women ever married, age 20 to 24.

Table M. Standard Errors of Estimated Fertility Rates

(68 chances out of 100)

Number of women	Children ever born per 1,000 women							
	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000
250,000.....	51	93	129	164	198	234	274	315
500,000.....	36	66	92	116	140	166	194	222
750,000.....	30	54	74	95	114	135	158	181
1,000,000...	26	47	65	82	99	117	137	158
2,000,000...	18	33	45	58	70	83	97	112
5,000,000...	11	20	29	37	44	52	61	70
10,000,000..	9	15	20	26	31	38	44	50
15,000,000..	7	12	16	21	26	29	35	41
20,000,000..	6	11	15	19	23	27	31	35
25,000,000..	5	9	12	16	20	24	28	32

Note: For 1969 CPS data, multiply these standard errors by a factor of 1.0 for total or white women and for Negro women where number of women is greater than 2,000,000. Use a factor of 1.1 for Negro women where number of women is 2,000,000 and smaller.

For 1967 Survey of Economic Opportunity data, use a factor of 1.6 for total or white and 1.2 for Negro women.

For 1970 census data use the factor of 0.1.

Standard errors of estimated medians. The sampling variability of an estimated median depends upon the form as well as on the size of the distribution from which the median is determined. An approximate method for measuring the reliability of a median is to determine an interval about the estimated median, such that there is a stated degree of confidence the median based on a complete census lies within the interval. Estimating the upper and lower limits of the interval (that is, the confidence limits) about a median is described using the following illustration which is based on data from the CPS sample.

Table 17 shows the median income of the 5,413,000 families of Negro and other races was $6,516 in 1970. This information is derived from the CPS. To establish 68 percent confidence intervals about this median, the following steps are performed:

1. Using table D and the appropriate factor from table E, compute the standard error of a 50 percent estimate on a base of 5,413,000. This standard error is found to be 0.7 percent.

2. Cumulate the frequencies in table 17 and interpolate to find the point in the distribution below which 50 - 0.7 percent of the families fall. This shows that the families with incomes less than $6,538 account for 50 - 0.7 or 49.3 percent of the distribution. This is the lower bound of the 68 percent confidence interval about the median.

3. In a corresponding way, cumulate the frequencies in table 17 and interpolate to find the point in the distribution below which 50 + 0.7 percent of the families fall. This shows that the families with incomes less than $6,713 account for 50.7 percent of the distribution. This is the upper bound of the 68 percent confidence interval about the median.

4. The above shows the 68 percent confidence interval about the median of $6,516 is from $6,538 to $6,713. The 95 percent confidence interval is obtained by steps as above but using twice the standard error of the 50 percent estimate as found in step 1. This will show the 95 percent confidence interval for this illustration is $6,450 to $6,800.